

The Hong Kong Telegraph.

No. 2964.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.
Authorized Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £500,000
Head Office—Hongkong.

Court of Directors.
D. Gillies, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. W. Wotton, Esq.
C. J. Hirsh, Esq. Quan Ho Chuen, Esq.
A. B. McKEAN, Acting Chief Manager.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq.—Messrs. Dent
Palmer & Co.

JOHN BUTTERY, Esq.—Messrs. John Buttery &
Co.
C. B. STUART-WORTLEY, Esq., M.P., for Hallam.
G. W. F. PLAYFAIR, Manager.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE, SHANGHAI.
Hsu Fu Yuen, Esq. Lim Kwan King, Esq.
Ma Kie Tchong, Esq. Chu Ming Slang, Esq.
Tong Kwei Sung, Esq.
J. D. THORBURN, Manager pro tem.

THE Head Office now receives Money on
deposit and makes Advances of Goods in
neutral Godowns, and upon other securities, on
terms to be had on application.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1891. [1165]

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK
CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £58,000

Head Office—40, Threadneedle Street,
West End Office—25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA: CHINA: JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, FORWARDS BILLS FOR
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had
on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

6 " 3 " "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
a per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.
E. W. RUTTER,
Manager. [10]

Insurances.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1835.

INVESTED FUNDS £7,000,000 Sig.

ANNUAL INCOME £900,000 Sig.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, SHANGHAI:
R. E. WAINE-WRIGHT, Esq.

AUGUSTUS WHITE, Esq.

F. H. BELL, Esq.

NEIL MACLEOD, Esq., M.D., Medical Officer.

W. T. PHIPPS, Esq., Chief Agent.

AGENCIES:
Amoy—Messrs. Brown & Co.
Canton—Messrs. Rowe & Co.
Chfoo—Messrs. Cornforth & Co.
Fochow—Messrs. Philips, Philips & Co.
Hankow—Messrs. W. Forbes Sharp & Co.
Kota—Messrs. Brown & Co.
Nagasaki—China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd.
Nanking—Messrs. Bandinel & Co.
Nippo—Gustav Kultau, Esq.
Peking—Dr. Dugdale, Medical Officer.
Swatow—Messrs. Bradley & Co.
Tientsin—Messrs. Wilson & Co.
Yokohama—Messrs. Fraser, Farie & Co.

The Stand is an old and well-known Scottish
Office, well-known throughout India and the
East, and has acquired a marked character for
sound and liberal management.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong,
Standard Life Office.

932-5

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 2, OXFORD ROAD, WILVY,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [1166]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS (600,000) 853,333-33

RESERVE FUND £518,000-00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

1st SING, Esq. LO YUEN MOON, Esq.

Low Teo Shun, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MAKING RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the
world.

HEAD OFFICE—8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,
Hongkong, 17th December, 1885. [1167]

THE WATERBURY WATCH
A MOST ACCURATE and RELIABLE
TIME-KEEPER.

SERIES I.—\$2.70 each.

SERIES J.—\$4.75 each.

SERIES L.—\$4.75 each.

For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

A proportionate reduction for an order of more
than one dozen.

Inspections respectively solicited by

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,

Sole Agents.

in China, Japan and Korea.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1891. [1168]

Amusements.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

The next Performance of the Company will be
JAKOBOWSKI's really Comic Opera,
"ERMINIE,"
on
SATURDAY, the 10th October.

PRICES \$2.00 & \$1.00.
Plan now open at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,
LIMITED.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1891. [1123]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION
of
MILLINERY, DRAPERY, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,

the 10th October, 1891, commencing at 2.30
p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

AN INVOICE OF MILLINERY AND
DRAPERY,

Comprising—

LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, ROBES,
CHEMISES, PINAFORES, PELLETS,
FROCKS, LADIES' STRAW and FELT
HATS, CHILDREN'S DITTO, BOYS' SUITS,
etc., etc.

GENTLEMEN'S WHITE SHIRTS,
SUIT LENGTHS in TWEED, etc., WATER-
PROOFS, BOOTS, SHOES, HOSIERY and
other GOODS.

The above will be on view on Friday next.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1891. [1126]

Masonic.

DELIGENTIA LODGE
OF INSTRUCTION.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above
named Lodge will be held in the FREEMAS-
ONS' HALL, Zetland Street, TO-MORROW,
the 8th instant, at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely.
Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1891. [1124]

S. T. JOHN LODGE
OF HONGKONG,
No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above
LODGE will be held in the FREEMAS-
ONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY, the 12th
instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting
Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1891. [1125]

To be Let.

TO LET.

BAHAR LODGE, THE PEAK.

R. B. LOT No. 59.

THIS desirable residence with Gas laid on
to be Let, Furnished or Unfurnished.
Apply to

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND
AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1891. [1120]

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO LET.

AT KOWLOON,

A FEW HOUSES in KNUTSFORD TER-
RACE containing 5 rooms each and
Bath-rooms. Tennis Courts. Healthy situation,
Cheap Rent.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1891. [1108]

TO LET.

SHOP in Pedder's Street, presently occupied
by MR. HAHN.

Also

4 ROOMS on First Floor, Suitable for offices,
Apply to

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1891. [1125]

Hotels.

THE SHAMEEN HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably
situated within a few minutes walk of the
Oliver Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive
Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably
furnished, and the accommodation generally will be
found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every
luxury in season, and the cuisine is in
excellent hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best
quality only.

A WELL APPOINTED BILLIARD-ROOM,
A. F. DO ROZARIO,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1891. [1122]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

SHOOTING PARTIES, PICNICS, &c.
with all accessories, provided on short notice, with or without the
Company's Steam Launch.

TEA-TIME.—The charge per month for Table
in the Table d'Hôte Room, is now
FIFTEEN DOLLARS per head, under monthly
arrangement made in advance.

R. TUCKER,
Manager.

Hongkong Hotel, 15th September, 1891. [1122]

For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

A proportionate reduction for an order of more
than one dozen.

Inspections respectively solicited by

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,

Sole Agents.

in China, Japan and Korea.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1891. [1122]

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,

Sole Agents.

in China, Japan and Korea.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1891. [1122]

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,

Sole Agents.

in China, Japan and Korea.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1891. [1122]

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,

Sole Agents.

in China, Japan and Korea.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1891. [1122]

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,

Sole Agents.

in China, Japan and Korea.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1891. [1122]

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,

Sole Agents.

in China, Japan and Korea.

Hongkong,

For Sale.

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

NOW READY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST: A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR HONGKONG, MACAO, CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND COREA, FOR THE YEAR 1891.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY has again been enlarged and is THE CHEAPEST, MOST COMPLETE, AND ONLY RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND PUBLISHED IN THE FAR EAST.

THE above named work, published at the Office of THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, contains a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Vladivostock, Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, Cochin-China, the Philippine Islands, Corea, British North Borneo, the British Colony of Hongkong, and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. It also contains the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, including the Treaties and Conventions between China and Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the United States of America, Brazil, Japan, Peru, Spain, and Portugal; together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; also descriptions of the various Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Head-quarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1891 contains a carefully revised.

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG.

A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong.

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG; The latest and only reliable.

PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, showing the proposed Reclamations and all recent additions and improvements, AND.

A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

A SPECIAL FEATURE IN THIS PUBLICATION WILL BE A CHAPTER ON SPORT, (amended and corrected to date) dealing with almost every branch of the subject, including RACING, CRICKET, ATHLETICS, AQUATICS, &c. &c. &c.

THE WINNERS OF ALL IMPORTANT RACES AT HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW, and AMOY, with times, and other interesting particulars, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources, make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," a ready means for all classes of sportsmen.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1891 is printed on a superior quality of Paper, and is the best printed and most handsomely bound volume ever published East of the Sun and Moon.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, is published at POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office, or through any of our Agents at the various Ports, for

THREE DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an ordinary advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers special advantages as an advertising medium. It has an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchwang, in the Australasian Colonies, the United States, and the United Kingdom, and the scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

Intimations.

DAKIN'S
PURE VOLATILE
EUCALYPTUS OIL,
DISTILLED FROM
THE LEAVES OF SELECTED
SPECIES OF THE EUCALYPTUS.

EUCALYPTUS OIL has long taken a foremost place as a "household remedy" in Australia. When applied externally it has a powerful stimulating and soothng action, and no application known will so quickly subdue the pain of muscular rheumatism.

Taken internally in small doses, it acts as a powerful stimulant and antiphlogistic, whilst its secondary action induces sleep.

The penetrating, agreeable vapor of the Oil is sedative, and when inhaled relieves Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh and Sore Throat.

It is also a most powerful antiseptic and germicide, being three times as effectual as Carbolic Acid in preventing development of Bacteria, its uses in this direction being very numerous.

The active properties of the Oil depend upon a Terpene called Eucalyptol, and we guarantee this Oil, prepared especially for us, to contain the largest obtainable percentage of Eucalyptol and twice that of the ordinary Eucalyptus Oil of commerce.

It can be used with great benefit in all Tissue and Lung Affections, and its sedative stimulating properties make it an invaluable application in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c., whilst its powerful antiseptic and germicide action is well exhibited as a dressing for Wounds, Ulcers, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Ringworm, &c.

Dakin's specially refined Oil is sold in 2 oz. and 4 oz. bottles at 50 and \$1.00.

Full Directions for use enclosed with each bottle.

CAUTION.

Inferior samples of Eucalyptus Oil distilled from any kind of Eucalyptus leaf have little or no medical action and should be carefully avoided.

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

VEGETABLE

AND

FLOWER

SEEDS,

SEASON 1891-92.

PER S.S. "SHANGHAI"

WE have received our second supplies of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

and we are now executing all orders for the same. Complete Catalogues with concise directions for sowing can be obtained on application, or will be posted to any address.

Catalogue of the Seeds are Marginally Numbered in English and Chinese, and when ordering it is quite sufficient to state the numbers of the kinds required.

N.B.—All Seeds are tested on arrival before being sent out.

DISCOUNTS.

Orders from one person, of from \$5 to \$10, allowed 25% discount.

Orders from one person, over \$10 allowed an extra 5% discount.

Narcissus Bulbs (The Chinese Spring Flower). A supply just received from the North. Early application is requested.

CLAY'S FERTILIZER.

A high class fertilizer for pot plants and for use in the garden generally: it supplies natural nourishment to the soil, and assists the process of assimilation, thereby aiding the plants to attain to their full size, vigour and beauty.

Sold in Tins containing 10d each.....\$1.50.

 " Bags.....25b.....4.00.

Directions for use are given on the label.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1891.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, &c., be addressed to "The Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters are to be sent to "The Editor" and not to the Manager.

Communications for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the author, and not necessarily by publication itself, but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the discussion by correspondents of all questions of public interest, it must be clearly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to observe all notices intended for insertion in this day's newspaper, and to have their copy ready for insertion at 10 a.m.

Advertisers and Subscribers who are not members of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the discussion by correspondents of all questions of public interest, it must be clearly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

BIRTH.

At Pakhoi, on the 30th September, the wife of W. H. BRENNAN, I. M. Customs, of his son,

The Hongkong Telegraph is respectfully informed that the deceased was a

Member of the Hongkong Telegraph, and is therefore the

Telegraph's number at the Telegraphic Bureau No. 2.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Hongkong Telegraph is published daily at 10 a.m.

Subscribers in the United States and Canada, whose copies before 6.30 will suffice as once communicating with the Manager.

Subscribers to The Hongkong Telegraph are respectively

reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

THE Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1891.

TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

LONDON, September 26th.

It is reported in Paris that the Chinese Govern-

ment have already compensated the Jesuits for

the losses they sustained during the riots, by granting them immense tracts of land.

MONSIEUR RIBOT ON THE FRANCO-

RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

In a great speech made in the town of Ba-

naue by M. Ribot, the French Minister of

Foreign Affairs affirmed pointedly that there

existed an understanding with Russia, but with

a resolve that France would only profit thereby

for the purpose of preserving peace.

CONNAUGHT'S PROMOTION
CONTRADICTED.

October 5th.

The reported promotion of the Duke of

Connaught to be Commander-in-Chief in India

has been contradicted.

THE CANADIAN ROUTE FOR TROOPS.

The War Office has asked for estimates for the conveyance of troops via the Atlantic-Canadian-Pacific route.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We regret to have to disappoint our readers by not publishing an editorial in this issue; but the whole of our limited staff have, for most part of the day, been "cribbed, cabined and confined" in the Supreme Court, as witnessed in a case, the merits of which could have been adjusted in about a quarter of an hour.

The cost-bill of the P. & O. Company exceeds £600,000 per annum.

The latest census returns of Pahang give the population of that State as 57,462, of whom 50,527 are Malays.

An advanced Girton girl, according to one of the magazines, lately said that "the production of children was only fit for the cow of women."

The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. informs us that the steamship *Ravena*, with the next English mail, left Singapore for this port at 4.30 p.m. yesterday.

SHE KNEW IT.

Person 1.—"It is not the body that needs most looking after, my dear young lady."

She.—"I know it isn't—it's the skirt."

Mrs LANGTRY's husband was sued the other day by a doctor for £3 17s. 6d., professional services rendered, and was ordered to pay up by instalments of 30s. a month. A good "ad." for the Lily.

SIR ALFRED STEPHEN, late Chief Justice, and now Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales, is credited with saying that Sir William Manning became an advocate when he became a Judge and a Judge when he became a politician.

An Adelaide lady came before the police magistrate the other week on a charge of drunkenness. She was defended by a young lawyer who advised her to plead guilty, adding "I had the pleasure, your worship, of being in her company at the time." The usual five bob.

J. F. DALYMPLE, the crack Sydney amateur, covered a mile from scratch the other day in 4 min. 25 sec.—the Australian amateur record.

Dalympale can do his half-mile inside a minutes, and as he is only a youngster he is likely enough to make considerable improvement.

POOR OLD WONG A-HOI has gone aloft for six weeks—"hard"—and he didn't do nothing 'elp me, but only invited a few friends and acquaintances to a quiet little social gathering at No. 3 Gage Street—S.S.—Fantan. The beastly police spoiled the entertainment, front on to \$70 of hard-earned money, and when Wong was haled before the "beak" this morning, that doughty if awful tones decreed a fine of \$25, or six weeks. As above stated, Mr. Wong A-Hoi will be "at home" at Victoria Gaol until about the 15th of next month. No visitors allowed.

LORD CHESTERFIELD COLEBRIDGE was travelling on circuit in the south-eastern counties of England recently, and speaking from his experience, he said:—"Any one who sits in my position must know that if you could make England sober you might indeed, in another sense, make her free, because you might—not literally, of course—but you might, speaking broadly, shut up three-fourths of her jails. Of course there are cases, there are classic cases, with which drink has nothing to do." " " " But speaking generally, almost all the crimes of violence, and many of the crimes into which dishonesty enters, are begun, or are completed in the public house.

MADAME BERNHARDT, the ever-youthful, says the secret of it all is an "eau sedative" with which she is bathed when very tired. After being sponged with the liquid, she is dried with a fine soft towel, and so much refreshed does she feel, that she can fall asleep at once, even after the most exacting of performances. Here is the wonderful "eau sedative": Two ounces of spirit of ammonia, two ounces of spirits of camphor, one and a half cups of sea-salt, two cups of alcohol. Put all into a quart bottle and fill with boiling water. It must be shaken when used. Leaves the skin smooth and soft, and renders the flesh firm. It is also a defence against wrinkles. Thanks! Sara.

TWENTY-FIVE dollars more to the depleted Hongkong Treasury as a fine, and all the rest that was "collected" by Inspector Kemp labelled as official plunder. Mitchell-Innes' smile on hearing of the good news made that distinguished officer's mouth strongly resemble a horse-collar. Ho Kai Leung, of No. 5 Gage Street, was the victim, and the offence was for keeping a common gaming house. He doesn't belong to the Hongkong Club, and he has been "boycotted" at the "Germania" & hence, his latest trouble. When will the Inspector of Police make a raid on the notorious European gaming houses of the colony? It is about time the monotony of this daily Chinese business was varied, somewhat.

AN AUSTRALIAN paper relates that at a Victorian bush tea-meeting at which Bishop and Mrs. Moirhouse were present, the small building was crammed to the doors and the low platform on which the speaker sat was also invaded. A young fellow, attired in striped shirt and molestics, but adorned with a flaming red "comforter," the ends of which were stowed beneath the waistband of his trousers, slouched up to a form on which a plainly dressed, comfortable-looking woman sat, and giving her a nudge with his elbow, said: "Would you mind showing up a bit, missus?" "No, no," cried the local clergyman; "you must not sit there; that is the bishop's lady."

undertake an enterprise against India in retaliation for British hostility in Europe. The journal urges Britain to seize the present favorable time to enter into a definite agreement with Russia.

BERLIN, September 21st.

Reports received here state that fully half the German forces in East Africa have been destroyed by the natives. The restoration of Major Wissmann to the supreme control of German affairs in East Africa is being urgently demanded.

LONDON, September 22nd.

The India Office has made a grant of £1,000 annually for five years to the funds of the Imperial Institute.

SPIRITUALISM IN CHINA.

For centuries the average Celestial has been calling spirits from the vasty deep like Owen Glendower and with about the same success. As in the United States, the practice has grown into a business, and a very large and lucrative one. It takes all sorts of odd forms, from exorcising devils and healing the sick to advising young men whom to marry, and driving vermin out of houses. In fact, as a class, Chinese "spirits" are much more practical and sensible than their American cousins, who waste their time in painting villainous daubs or writing vile verses. The best part of the trade is monopolized by the church and is summed up in the queer phrase, "bringing Joss to a house."

Not long ago we were fortunate enough to witness a performance on a large scale. A wealthy boatman engaged a boat-medium to drive away a certain devil, which had been wrying the family's several months, and to cure his wife of a sprained ankle, and his brother of a bilious fever. The necessary financial arrangements were made and the night mentioned set apart for the solemn event. We arrived early at seven o'clock in the evening. The establishment consisted of a series of houses built about a quadrangle, and standing in a large yard surrounded by a high wall. The boatman and the No. 1 wife lived in one building, wives 2 and 3 and several concubines in the rest. The quadrangle had been swept and cleaned and was brilliantly illuminated with colored Chinese lanterns and powerful kerosene lamps. During the day the priest had sent carpenters and assistants to the place and had converted the main room of the middle house into a church. The doors were removed and long red hangings inscribed with religious quotations were hung from the top of the frame-work. In the rear of the room, against the wall and facing the door, was a handsome altar and altar-table covered with urns, vases, artificial flowers, tinsel and bric-a-brac. In the centre of the altar was a great picture of Joss himself. In front of him, suspended from the ceiling, was a large lamp, symbolic of the light of immortality. Between the altar and the door was a common kitchen-table, covered with white sand and having mounds of sand at each corner. We were puzzled by the contrast, but later on came to understand its purpose. At about half past seven, the booming of a heavy gong announced the arrival of the priest and his assistants. The former was an elderly man of pleasant appearance, the latter young men of a very good class. They saluted the crowd that had gathered in the quadrangle and then marched into the altar room. A few moments afterward a second roll of the gong proclaimed the advent of Joss. The priests set up a chant, rhythmic and beautiful. It was sung not by the funny fakir who with cooing wooed the divine muse, but in a manly baritone, deep from the chest. After twenty bars, the song ceased, the outer and inner gates were thrown wide open and "Joss" was brought in. He was not an imposing personage in any way, being nothing more or less than a very-well-made and handsomely-dressed doll. Black hair, a silver gilt crown, ferocious mustache and whiskers and several silk robes of brilliant colors which would have won the heart of any five-year-old American girl. He was securely fastened to the seat of a strong sedan chair of ordinary size; that was carried by four stalwart porters. The chair-poles were much shorter and stouter than usual, being four inches in diameter and ten feet long from tip to tip. Poles and chair were carved into fantastic shapes and lavishly decorated with lacquer paint and heavy gilding. Behind the chair came a cortège of church-followers, including the gong-bearers, lantern-man, incense holder and outrunner. They looked surprised at the sight of Europeans being present, but a word from the priest reassured them. The charmen advanced to within a foot of the doorway, the gates were closed and locked and the ceremony began. Attendants ran to and fro, placing lighted joss-sticks and prayer-candles at the doors and windows, at the edge of the inner gate, and at irregular points in the pavement of the quadrangle. The priest in the church room broke into a wild chant that was accentuated from time to time by the hollow voice of the gong and the whispered singing of the people. The chair porters stood like statues, looking at the glaring lights of the altar that shone full in their faces. The music grew wilder and wilder, and we noticed that the four porters were becoming mesmerized, hypnotized or whatever it may be called. They began to totter, then staggered and then to rush to and fro, never losing their grasp upon the chair. It might have seemed to a credulous observer as if the chair were in the hands of a mighty invisible being, who played with it and the four giants, as if they were but feathers in his hands. There was no play about it, however. At one point, the chair drove into an arch-way and hurled a porter against a column with so much force as to cut a piece of flesh from his leg half as large as a man's hand. At another a pole pinned a bystander to the wall by his shoulder with such power as to make the blood spurt out. In the meantime five priests, with sticks of burning paper covered with prayers, darted here and there, throwing the flames into every nook and corner. Suddenly the music ceased, the chair stopped its mad antics, the gates were opened and the devil was exercised. He had been hurried, beaten and bound away and would never return during his remaining diabolic career. So at least the priest said, and we tell it for what it is worth.

There was a rest for ten minutes in which tea and cigarettes were handed around liberally, and then the programme was attacked again. The chair porters, who by the way had never moved during the recess, but had stood erect with eyes half-closed and glazed, walked slowly forward to the church, crossed the threshold and halted before the sandied table. Again the priests broke into a chant, but this time in a pianissimo voice, and minor key that were very effective. The women and children in the quadrangle fell upon their knees and the more devout bowed kneeling until their foreheads touched the ground. They seemed in the same state as before. The chair now began to sway and tilt, but this time the motion was vertical and not horizontal. The movement became so strong that first one porter and then a second was forced down upon his knees. This brought the pole of the chair to the surface, upon which the moment it touched the table, it began to scrawl huge Chinese characters. It was "Planchette" on a gigantic scale. One priest transcribed the letters upon his writing pad and two others scattered fresh sand upon the table as fast as each word was written. This continued two hours, when the chanting ceased and the high priest announced

the ceremony at an end. The charmen were rewarded with wine and brandy, of which they poured down a quart, a good comment upon the exhaustive character of their work. The priest finally showed us the book he had made from "Joss" dictation. The communications were simple and wise. For the sprained ankle, it recommended a warm poultice and some liniment; for the bilious fever, a strong cathartic and a low diet; for any future devil who might desire to visit the place, a treatment of white wash and scrubbing which, considering the condition of some of the rooms, was advice worthy of Solomon.

The priest wasn't a bad fellow and in reply to our questions said that "bringing Joss to cure the sick" was as popular as ever, and that where the priest had a good knowledge of medicine himself, the treatment was more successful than that of any regular physician; but that the exorcism of devils was no longer in great demand. Either the devils were getting fewer than they used to be or else people didn't mind their presence as co-tenants. He sighed as he spoke and unconsciously chinked the silver in his money-pouch. —Was there a connection between the action and the thought?

FALES—BEDFORD.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

A telegram has been received from Hankow stating that a fire occurred in the Chinese portion of that city on the 26th September, destroying over a thousand houses. The fire was caused by the carelessness of a cook with his fire. —No disturbance or robbery took place.

Piracy is again rife along the coast near Amoy, after having subsided a little upon the capture and execution of fourteen sea-rovers in the spring.

Three days before the mid-autumn festival, a merchant junk, heavily laden, while proceeding to Amoy was followed by a strange craft which imitated all the junk's movements. The crew at first took no notice of the mancuvres of the stranger, which kept on edging nearer and nearer. When the vessels were close together the junkmen called out to the crew of the unknown boat to keep clear and avoid a collision, but the reply was a fire-bomb, followed by several men with cutlasses and pistols. The junk's supercargo was killed on the spot and one sailor leaped overboard and was drowned. The rest of the crew and the low-downs were tied to the masts. While this was going on, a patrol boat was tranquilly sailing about looking out for pirates, never dreaming that the scourges of the sea were so close at hand. After dividing the booty the pirates anchored their prize and drove the crew on shore, themselves sailing away immediately over the trackless sea. The authorities despatched many boats in pursuit, but all returned without effecting their object.

NAGASAKI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

September 27th.

There is reassuring news from Vladivostock, quite a number of the lately escaped convicts having been recaptured, some dead and others alive; the Russians are paying 50 rubles premium for a live criminal, and 75 for a dead one. If brought in, the Governor issued a proclamation that at present only 16 criminals were at large out of the whole crowd that escaped some time ago, but it is generally supposed that there are a lot more drifts, and the authorities wish to keep it dark. The hound who killed the French officer has been brought in by several Russian hunters, boys of scarcely 17 years of age; lots of things belonging to the murdered gentleman were found on his person. The Russian bandit, who was murdered, met his fate within 20 yards of the barracks. Consternation reigns in Vladivostock on account of the daring burglaries that are taking place. This is rather strange in a place so powerfully garrisoned. A watchman is told off for every four houses at night. Detachments of soldiers are hunting after the miscreants. The other day three of them were surrounded in the low brush-wood near Vladivostock; but two of them made good their escape, and only the third one, who had been wounded, was secured. A number of Chinese and Koreans are said to have been also murdered for the sake of their clothes; they even use the pigns of the Chinamen for disguises, to pass themselves off for Asiatics during their depredations.

They are aware already that the French flag-ship *Triomphant*, grounded outside Vladivostock, but floated off again all right; two Russian men-of-war went to her assistance, and took her guns, stores, etc., on board to lighten her. People here are giving the news from Vladivostock of the Russians pricing a dead criminal at 75, and a live one at 50 rubles, a significant consideration.

From Fusan I hear that the typhoon on the 13th and 14th inst. has been "raising old Harry"; two Japanese junks were capsized in the inner harbour, and quite a number of native craft were wrecked; about 25 lives are reported as lost. The sea-wall is more of less washed to pieces, and a number of trees have been blown down; some other considerable damage has been done on shore. In Gensan the typhoon did not blow so hard, but there was any amount of rain, and a tremendous sea on; the Customs officers could not manage to get at the pier-head to light the bonfire.

Nothing particular to report from its place.

The *Cape City* is still submerged in the harbour, and I have not heard of any steps taken yet to raise her. I believe an offer to do so has been made for \$4,500, but has not been accepted yet.

In the Court of Enquiry held on this sad disaster the captain's certificate was suspended for six months. I note that none of the accounts of the accident hitherto published are quite correct.

She actually went right over, bottom up, with the keel out of the water. When the top-gallant masts struck the ground, she recovered and gradually righted again, until she was on her beam ends, and then the hatchets became level with the surface of the water.

Which was a sight never to be forgotten. I mean the sight of the air compressed in the hull escaping from the hatch-ways, and the water rushing in; each hatch almost looked like a sea-mine, or a torpedo exploding, or a few hundred whales spouting close together simultaneously.

You can imitate the effect on a small scale, by suddenly immersing an empty bottle below water, with the open neck upwards.

Diving operations for the missing lady and the

second officer were undertaken at once, but were of no avail, the vessel being in 12 fathoms of water. Even professional divers with their full apparatus were on the spot within a remarkably short time, but nevertheless too late. One of the first rescuers to hurry to the scene of the disaster was Captain Trent of the steamer *Akash*, who had the satisfaction of saving a Chinaman and a Manilaman from a watery grave; one of them "came round" again soon, but the other took a long time to recover. When the vessel had sufficiently filled, she righted again, after which she went down "like a shot." The Captain was one of them who had gone down in her, but it seems he had grasped a piece of wood, which floated him to the surface again. The top-gallant masts broke off when they reached the bottom; the gallant and top-gallant yards were lost at the time. In her present position, the top-gallant yards are about awash at low water. Between typhoons and the loss of two vessels in port, we have had quite an eventful time in our port lately. But is it not

curious that our land telegraph lines should break down during every typhoon? Is it the same in China? Or is John Chinaman building his telegraph lines more substantially? —*Shanghai Mercury.*

NANKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

September 28th.

The "Sleepers Memorial Chapel" of the Nanking University (American M. E. Mission) was dedicated yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. The building is the gift of a generous lady, Mrs. Davis of Boston, who visited this city about a year ago. Its name perpetuates the memory of her father, Mr. Sleepers, who was also a devoted member of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Davis is reported to have died quite recently in Germany, before she had completed the leisurely tour she was making of the world.

The chapel is a very pretty Gothic structure, capable of seating five hundred persons or more. The exercises were conducted jointly by the Rev. Leslie Stevens, Superintendent of the Central China District, the Rev. Jao C. Ferguson, President of the University, and the Rev. D. W. Nichols.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

September 26th.

Nothing new or startling has transpired within this city for the past few days. Everything on the surface appears quiet, but it is well for us to heed the advice of an old heathen teacher, which he gave a day or two ago, in talking to one of our community, when the brother said "no danger now; everything quiet." The old teacher quoted a passage of Scripture that it is well for us to constantly bear in mind. "Watch and pray," especially "watch," said he, "you can't tell what is coming."

The Viceroy sent us word that he could

guarantee the protection of the lives of the missionaries, but could not guarantee the protection of property.

Some of the guards, sent to protect one of the compounds, said to the brother living there, "If a riot occurs, you come into our camp and we will protect you, but can't protect your home."

The above will give you some idea of the state of affairs in Nanking.

The Viceroy is talking of employing a foreigner as his adviser on foreign affairs, and Madam Rounour has it that one of the Nanking missionaries is bidding for the position and a fair prospect of getting it. Your correspondent thinks it quite a falling away to leave the calling of a heathen Viceroy. "From the great to the small."

N. C. Daily News.

WORKING CARGOES ON SUNDAYS.

The following appears in the *Morning Post* of Sept. 3rd:—A telegram from Singapore says:—"The Home Government has dissolved the ordinance preventing Sunday work in Hongkong Harbour. This has pleased the shipowners." At first sight this seems to contradict the assurance of Baron H. de Worms to the House of Commons, that "the Secretary of State proposes to communicate with the Governors of those Colonies in which Sunday labour in the ports appears to be not sufficiently restricted, with a view to further restrictive measures being taken, either by legislation or by the enforcement of the ordinance recently passed in Hongkong or otherwise." The 120,000 officers and seamen who annually frequent the great harbour of Hongkong under the British flag, besides those who do so under foreign flags, ask for the same quietude of the day of rest when in Hongkong which they obtain by legislation in the United Kingdom and in those self-governing Colonies which have representative institutions, and in which the working of cargoes on Sundays is prohibited, and even in the treaty ports of heathen China, where the Customs officers refuse to work on Sundays. Even though the working of cargoes at Hongkong, which claims to be next to London and the East Indies, some time before England entered on this trade, for the American vessels not only brought their cargoes to the home markets, but also trans-shipped spicery, silk, tea, sugar, coffee and cotton to Europe. In those times a skipper felt satisfied if he made the outward voyage of 7,500 miles, by way of the Cape of Good Hope, in 150 days, and came back via Cape Horn, some 17,000 miles, in the same time.

The universal success of Lloyd's rules and registry, and the consequent rivalry and anti-slavery, were powerful factors in establishing kindred and opposition societies, and publications in other countries of the world. The most powerful of these latter-day corporations is the Bureau Veritas of France. Other well known shipping and insurance committees are those of the German Lloyds, the Austrian Lloyds, the Scandinavian Veritas, the Italian Register, and the United States American Shipmaster's Association, which issues a record of survey and classification of vessels with the approval of the Boards of Underwriters of New York, Boston and San Francisco, under the title "Record of American and Foreign Shipping."

Intimations.

NEW DESIGNS NOW

SHOWING.

SHOW ROOMS,
QUEEN'S ROAD and
DUDDELL STREET.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

AN EFFICIENT STAFF OF WORKMEN ALWAYS ON HAND FOR REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS.
HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS AND BEDDING MANUFACTURERS.

ship and insurance brokers who congregated at his coffee-house, Lloyd, in 1776, began the publication of a weekly shipping paper known as Lloyd's List, in which was contained information so useful to all concerned that in time it led to an organization composed of all those who were peculiarly interested in the proper conduct of marine affairs, and so the coffee house became the headquarters of the maritime business of London, and especially marine insurance.

In Lloyd's List, as at first published, the vessels were assigned to classes designated by the letters A, E, I, O, U, which referred to the vessel's hulls, while the letters G, M, B, meaning "good," "middling," and "bad," related to the vessel's equipment. Thus the class A G denoted a first-class ship, with a good outfit, while UB was the designation given to a ship of the lowest class with a bad outfit.

In the register printed in the year 1776 it is

observed that the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, were adopted for the first time in describing the condition of the vessel's equipment, the Roman capitals A, E, I, O, U remaining unchanged as representatives of the classification of the hull.

This is the earliest record extant of the familiar term A.

The universal success of Lloyd's rules and registry, and the consequent rivalry and anti-slavery, were powerful factors in establishing kindred and opposition societies, and publications in other countries of the world. The most powerful of these latter-day corporations is the Bureau Veritas of France. Other well known shipping and insurance committees are those of the German Lloyds, the Austrian Lloyds, the Scandinavian Veritas, the Italian Register, and the United States American Shipmaster's Association, which issues a record of survey and classification of vessels with the approval of the Boards of Underwriters of New York, Boston and San Francisco, under the title "Record of American and Foreign Shipping."

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

for the purpose of receiving the Committee's Report for the last season and Electing the Committee and Officers of the Club for the ensuing season, will be held in the Cricket Club Pavilion, on FRIDAY, the 23rd October, at 6 p.m.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE COMPANY'S Steamship.

"ESMERALDA,"

Captain G. Taylor, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY the 10th October, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1891.

W. M. WALLACE,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1891.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

for the purpose of receiving the Committee's Report for the last season and Electing the Committee and Officers of the Club for the ensuing season, will be held in the Cricket Club Pavilion, on FRIDAY, the 23rd October, at 6 p.m.

W. M. WALLACE,
Hon. Secretary.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2964

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1891.

BIRTHS.
At Wenchow, on the 23rd September, the wife of J. H. LOWRY, of a daughter.
At Newchwang, on the 23rd September, the wife of GEORGE FAWCETT, pilot, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

In the Union Church, Tientsin, on the 23rd September, by the Rev. C. A. Stanley, Miss HELEN T. STANLEY, to Mr. ARTHUR ASKE.

On Saturday, the 26th September, 1891, at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., ALBERT F. H. SAW, of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society, to ELLA CORA FUNK, of the International Missionary Alliance.

At the British Consulate, Shanghai, by Judge Mowat, on 1st October, JOHN J. PORTER EGERTON, missionary, eldest son of Samuel Egerton, Dublin, and EMMA GALE, second daughter of Joseph Gale, Newport, Monmouth-on-Usk, England.

DEATHS.

At Newchwang, on the 19th Sept., 1891, E. B. DOWLEY, of typhoid fever.

At 454, Broadway, Shanghai, on the 27th Sept., 1891, JEANNIE, youngest daughter of W. B. and Eliza Jane van Corbach, aged 3 years and 10 months.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1891.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA.

There would seem to be every reason for believing that, *malgrāt* all that has been predicted to the contrary, the National Bank of China has a prosperous future before it. This institution, as is well known, was started under immense difficulties. It poached on the supposed exclusive preserves of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and it is no secret how strenuously the "bull" element in the Court of Directors of the great local bank fought to strangle their threatened opponent at its birth. It is a matter of public knowledge that Mr. W. H. Forster, senior partner of Russell & Co.'s, was coerced into resigning his position of Director in the Shanghai Bank on account of his connection with the National Bank of China, and it has been pretty generally believed locally that the failure of the popular American firm was hastened, if not directly attributable, to the hostility shown towards Mr. Forster by his whilom colleagues. Why the latter gentleman should have been compelled to resign his position in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on account of his connection with the National Bank, while Mr. J. J. Krawick is allowed to remain not only a director but absolute dictator of the Bank of China, Japan and the Straits, Limited, and Messrs. Hörsius and Michaelson openly represent powerful German banking interests, is one of those peculiar conundrums which are incomprehensible to the ordinary intellect, and which can only be elucidated by *sacra anti*, an outspoken and independent shareholder at a public meeting.

At the first ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the National Bank of China, held in London on July 30th, an informative resolution was unanimously passed to wind up the Bank, the reason given for this course being the failure of Russell & Co. We have always viewed the proceedings at that gathering with suspicion, with more than suspicion, with the belief which has since become a certainty, that it was a packed meeting, a conspiracy, for reasons which ought to be sufficiently obvious, having for its object the quashing of the proposed Bank before it even got into working order. As a matter of fact the failure of Russell & Co. had no positive bearing on the position of the National Bank; the advances to that firm were fully secured, and whilst admitting the vast influence the old "Keochong" bank could bring to bear on Chinese business, it was never contended that the existence of the new bank solely depended on the support and management of Russell & Co. The Directors in Hongkong—and to much praise, cannot be awarded to these gentlemen for the determined stand they took up against the various influences brought to bear upon them—checkedmate the too, evidently inspired and interested designs of the London shareholders by deciding to proceed with the Bank's original mission, and the soundness of their judgment in so deciding has already been practically verified. The National Bank of China is, to-day, a thoroughly sound, "going" institution, enjoying the full confidence of the commercial world, and with a wide and apparently lucrative field of operation before it. And all in spite of a combined and determined opposition, which has by no means been confined to London.

A short time since, our Shanghai contemporary the *Mercury* tried in a somewhat remarkable editorial piece of special pleading to decry the National Bank and its prospects. Amongst other things the *Mercury* said:

"In view of the financial collapse in which Hongkong is at present prostrated, it would seem singular that such a wild venture should find any supporters at all, were it not that the atmosphere of the Colony, replete with an *air* of random speculation, as if the miseries of the share-markets were not deleterious enough a few months ago, some *laissez-faire*, idly, with more imagination than brains, attempted to float what he pleased to call 'The Stock, Share and Debenture Investment Co., Limited,' with a capital of £1,000,000 upon a million dollars. This idea was apparently to found a sort of Far Eastern 'John Shaw,' and to encourage the money-lenders to gamble even more wildly than they now do. With its usual acumen the *Hongkong Telegraph* condemned the scheme, unreservedly from the first, and its wisdom has been fully

justified by the result, for even happy-go-lucky Hongkong was not to be allured by such a base-faced *Janus*, and the egregious noodle who conceived the project found his offspring die, still-born, killed by common sense and well-merited ridicule. Such speculations and speculators are the bane of the Colony, and it behoves the National Bank of China Directors to see that they have something more solid than delusive hopes behind them, ere they reject the wiser counsels of their London colleagues, and engage in a well-nigh desperate duel with the Triton of Finance."

As our contemporary observes, we condemned the proposed "Stock, Share and Debenture Co., Ltd." and the accuracy of our views have been thoroughly verified by results, but it is only fair to state that our principal basis of objection to the enterprise was the glaring fact, printed in large letters in the prospectus, that an utterly impracticable programme was proposed. The idea of the promoters was a good one in the abstract, but the line of country they adopted rendered financial success out of the question; and it was there where our condemnation of the scheme came in. However, our friend of the *Mercury* is altogether wrong in drawing any comparison between the proposed "Stock, Share and Debenture Investment Co., Ltd." and the National Bank of China; these two concerns had absolutely nothing in common—the one was intended as a Trust Company, although in several main essentials it was painfully lacking; the other is a bank, based on substantial foundations, with excellent prospects of a sound and increasing business of satisfactory character, and managed by men of good reputation and wide experience. It no doubt sounds ominous to prate about the National Bank of China having to "engage in a well-nigh desperate duel with the Triton of Finance"—although why such a simile should have been used to indicate the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank we quite fail to understand—but it is mere twaddle all the same. From present appearances, as indicated by that not altogether unreliable weather-glass, the local Share Market quotation list, "the Triton of Finance" would seem to have all its work cut out to retain its own position and prevent our prophetic utterance of months ago, that Bank shares would drop to 100 before the end of the year, from becoming a stern fact. And meanwhile the National Bank of China is going along slowly but surely, and so far as business is concerned has more than realised the most sanguine anticipations of its promoters.

CHINA AND THE GREAT POWERS.

The *N. C. Daily News* of the 3rd inst. says:—"It was currently reported yesterday that the Foreign Ministers have announced to the Tsing-ki Yamén that they consider it useless to negotiate further, and that the Foreign Powers must now act for themselves."

THE "TSAI-SING" BURNED AT HANKOW.

Telegraphic information has been received from the North that the steamship *Tsai-sing*, Captain Cain, was burned in Hankow harbour on Friday last, the 2nd inst. So far, no detailed particulars have been received here.

The *Tsai-sing*, as many of our sea-faring readers will doubtless remember, was formerly known as the *Pao-shing*, and about two years ago was burned to the water's edge near the Langshan, crossing, in the Yangtze, when Captain Place was drowned. The vessel was almost entirely re-built in Shanghai, considerably lengthened, and rechristened by the name she now bears. Her nominal owners are Messrs. Buchholz & Co., and she was under charter to Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.

The *Tsai-sing* bore a somewhat prominent part during the recent riots at Wuhan, Captain Cain placing his ship at the entire service of the foreign community.

SCARE AT TIENSIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Tientsin, September 26th, 1891.

The following circular letter was issued to foreigners yesterday:—"The President and Chairman of the French and British Municipalities have the honour to request foreign residents at this port to meet at the Gordon Hall on Saturday, 26th inst., at 4 p.m. for the discussion of a matter of public interest.

(Sd.) DE BUREAU.

By what I can understand, this meeting is to be called to arrange a plan of defence. Our City Fathers seem to have lost confidence in Li Hung-chang, who advised them:—"Keep away your gun-boats and I'll protect you." Or it may be that the Viceroy has requested Mr. Dering to call this meeting, for I hear that he doubts, if anything were to occur, that he could give the necessary protection. The scare, as far as I can understand, is on account of a telegram which has reached us from Shanghai to the effect that Chinkiang and Foochow are in flames; Fukien, Kiangsu, Honan, and Honan in rebellion. It is an open secret that the villages at Chintung and Ho-hill-hoo, and the inhabitants of the villages between Peking and there, and of the country between this port and Peking, as also Chin-chi-ko and Tai-ko are armed, moreover, with Winchester rifles and cartridges to match. These places are reported to be strongholds of the *Kolao-hui*. Even today, a steamer from Hongkong, the *Santung*, was boarded by the Customs officers, who found 150 rifles and other arms and ammunition on board, which were promptly seized, and on the last ship of this vessel, a large quantity of arms, was also seized. A strange feature in this affair is that, after the captures the Customs hold no inquiry into the matter, and do not seem a bit anxious to find out by whom the arms were shipped, to whom consigned, or anything else in connection with the matter, but they simply confiscate the arms and, instead, return them to whom the seizures are due. *Such is the case*.

Such *scandalous* and *unscrupulous* behaviour on the part of the Chinese authorities, as this, is not to be paralleled in any other country in the world. The *Hongkong Telegraph* has a larger circulation than any other two English newspapers published in the Far East.

Mr. Hoeb succeeds Mr. Ma Kia Tcheng in the *C.M.S.M. Co.-Shanghai Mercury*.

THE "HONG-ANN" INQUIRY.
THE CAPTAIN'S CERTIFICATE SUSPENDED FOR A YEAR.

The Marine Court of Inquiry, held at Singapore in connection with the loss of the British steamer *Hong-Ann*, delivered the following finding on September 28th:

The Court, having carefully considered the evidence produced before it regarding the circumstances leading to the loss of the British steamer *Hong-Ann*, (Official No. 27,121) on the morning of the 5th August, 1891, finds as follows:—"That the said steamer *Hong-Ann* was lost owing to the absence of any precautions taken by the Captain to ascertain his position, whilst passing through a dangerous passage in thick weather.

The Court is of opinion that the ship struck on the 13th instant, 128 miles to the northward of Tengyui Island, N.E. coast of Borneo. From the examination of the Chief Engineer it appears that all the stokers, with the exception of one, left the stokehold, going on deck as soon as the ship struck, and that the Captain was not informed of this fact at the time, so that no attempt was made to induce the stokers to return to their duty. The Court is of opinion that the Chief Engineer grossly neglected his duties.

Under these circumstances the Court adjudges that Captain Richard Taylor's certificate be suspended for twelve months, allowing him to apply for a mate's certificate during that period; and with regard to the Chief Engineer, James Gibb, the Court is of opinion that he is deserving of the severest censure for the way in which he appears to have carried out his duty after the ship struck.

Under these circumstances the Court adjudges that Captain Richard Taylor's certificate be suspended for twelve months, allowing him to apply for a mate's certificate during that period; and with regard to the Chief Engineer, James Gibb, the Court is of opinion that he is deserving of the severest censure for the way in which he appears to have carried out his duty after the ship struck.

Under these circumstances the Court adjudges that Captain Richard Taylor's certificate be suspended for twelve months, allowing him to apply for a mate's certificate during that period; and with regard to the Chief Engineer, James Gibb, the Court is of opinion that he is deserving of the severest censure for the way in which he appears to have carried out his duty after the ship struck.

Under these circumstances the Court adjudges that Captain Richard Taylor's certificate be suspended for twelve months, allowing him to apply for a mate's certificate during that period; and with regard to the Chief Engineer, James Gibb, the Court is of opinion that he is deserving of the severest censure for the way in which he appears to have carried out his duty after the ship struck.

Under these circumstances the Court adjudges that Captain Richard Taylor's certificate be suspended for twelve months, allowing him to apply for a mate's certificate during that period; and with regard to the Chief Engineer, James Gibb, the Court is of opinion that he is deserving of the severest censure for the way in which he appears to have carried out his duty after the ship struck.

Under these circumstances the Court adjudges that Captain Richard Taylor's certificate be suspended for twelve months, allowing him to apply for a mate's certificate during that period; and with regard to the Chief Engineer, James Gibb, the Court is of opinion that he is deserving of the severest censure for the way in which he appears to have carried out his duty after the ship struck.

Under these circumstances the Court adjudges that Captain Richard Taylor's certificate be suspended for twelve months, allowing him to apply for a mate's certificate during that period; and with regard to the Chief Engineer, James Gibb, the Court is of opinion that he is deserving of the severest censure for the way in which he appears to have carried out his duty after the ship struck.

Under these circumstances the Court adjudges that Captain Richard Taylor's certificate be suspended for twelve months, allowing him to apply for a mate's certificate during that period; and with regard to the Chief Engineer, James Gibb, the Court is of opinion that he is deserving of the severest censure for the way in which he appears to have carried out his duty after the ship struck.

Under these circumstances the Court adjudges that Captain Richard Taylor's certificate be suspended for twelve months, allowing him to apply for a mate's certificate during that period; and with regard to the Chief Engineer, James Gibb, the Court is of opinion that he is deserving of the severest censure for the way in which he appears to have carried out his duty after the ship struck.

Under these circumstances the Court adjudges that Captain Richard Taylor's certificate be suspended for twelve months, allowing him to apply for a mate's certificate during that period; and with regard to the Chief Engineer, James Gibb, the Court is of opinion that he is deserving of the severest censure for the way in which he appears to have carried out his duty after the ship struck.

Under these circumstances the Court adjudges that Captain Richard Taylor's certificate be suspended for twelve months, allowing him to apply for a mate's certificate during that period; and with regard to the Chief Engineer, James Gibb, the Court is of opinion that he is deserving of the severest censure for the way in which he appears to have carried out his duty after the ship struck.

Under these circumstances the Court adjudges that Captain Richard Taylor's certificate be suspended for twelve months, allowing him to apply for a mate's certificate during that period; and with regard to the Chief Engineer, James Gibb, the Court is of opinion that he is deserving of the severest censure for the way in which he appears to have carried out his duty after the ship struck.

Under these circumstances the Court adjudges that Captain Richard Taylor's certificate be suspended for twelve months, allowing him to apply for a mate's certificate during that period; and with regard to the Chief Engineer, James Gibb, the Court is of opinion that he is deserving of the severest censure for the way in which he appears to have carried out his duty after the ship struck.

Under these circumstances the Court adjudges that Captain Richard Taylor's certificate be suspended for twelve months, allowing him to apply for a mate's certificate during that period; and with regard to the Chief Engineer, James Gibb, the Court is of opinion that he is deserving of the severest censure for the way in which he appears to have carried out his duty after the ship struck.

Under these circumstances the Court adjudges that Captain Richard Taylor's certificate be suspended for twelve months, allowing him to apply for a mate's certificate during that period; and with regard to the Chief Engineer, James Gibb, the Court is of opinion that he is deserving of the severest censure for the way in which he appears to have carried out his duty after the ship struck.

Under these circumstances the Court adjudges that Captain Richard Taylor's certificate be suspended for twelve months, allowing him to apply for a mate's certificate during that period; and with regard to the Chief Engineer, James Gibb, the Court is of opinion that he is deserving of the severest censure for the way in which he appears to have carried out his duty after the ship struck.

Under these circumstances the Court adjudges that Captain Richard Taylor's certificate be suspended for twelve months, allowing him to apply for a mate's certificate during that period; and with regard to the Chief Engineer, James Gibb, the Court is of opinion that he is deserving of the severest censure for the way in which he appears to have carried out his duty after the ship struck.

Under these circumstances the Court adjudges that Captain Richard Taylor's certificate be suspended for twelve months, allowing him to apply for a mate's certificate during that period; and with regard to the Chief Engineer, James Gibb, the Court is of opinion that he is deserving of the severest censure for the way in which he appears to have carried out his duty after the ship struck.

Under these circumstances the Court adjudges that Captain Richard Taylor's certificate be suspended for twelve months, allowing him to apply for a mate's certificate during that period; and with regard to the Chief Engineer, James Gibb, the Court is of opinion that he is deserving of the severest censure for the way in which he appears to have carried out his duty after the ship struck.

Under these circumstances the Court adjudges that Captain Richard Taylor's certificate be suspended for twelve months, allowing him to apply for a mate's certificate during that period; and with regard to the Chief Engineer, James Gibb, the Court is of opinion that he is deserving of the severest censure for the way in which he appears to have carried out his duty after the ship struck.

Under these circumstances the Court adjudges that Captain Richard Taylor's certificate be suspended for twelve months, allowing him to apply for a mate's certificate during that period; and with regard to the Chief Engineer, James Gibb, the Court is of opinion that he is deserving of the severest censure for the way in which he appears to have carried out his duty after the ship struck.

Under these circumstances the Court adjudges that Captain Richard Taylor's certificate be suspended for twelve months, allowing him to apply for a mate's certificate during that period; and with regard to the Chief Engineer, James Gibb, the Court is of opinion that he is deserving of the severest censure for the way in which he appears to have carried out his duty after the ship struck.

Under these circumstances the Court adjudges that Captain Richard Taylor's certificate be suspended for twelve months, allowing him to apply for a mate's certificate during that period; and with regard to the Chief Engineer, James Gibb, the Court is of opinion that he is deserving of the severest censure for the way in which he appears to have carried out his duty after the ship struck.

Under these circumstances the Court adjudges that Captain Richard Taylor's certificate be suspended for twelve months, allowing him to apply for a mate's certificate during that period; and with regard to the Chief Engineer, James Gibb, the Court is of opinion that he is deserving of the severest censure for the way in which he appears to have carried out his duty after the ship struck.

Under these circumstances the Court adjudges that Captain Richard Taylor's certificate be suspended for twelve months, allowing him to apply for a mate's certificate during that period; and with regard to the Chief Engineer, James Gibb, the Court is of opinion that he is deserving of the severest censure for the way in which he appears to have carried out his duty after the ship struck.

Under these circumstances the Court adjudges that Captain Richard Taylor's certificate be suspended for twelve months, allowing him to apply for a mate's certificate during that period; and with regard to the Chief Engineer, James Gibb, the Court is of opinion that he is deserving of the severest censure for the way in which he appears to have carried out his duty after the ship struck.

Under these circumstances the Court adjudges that Captain Richard Taylor's certificate be suspended for twelve months, allowing him to apply for a mate's certificate during that period; and with regard to the Chief Engineer, James Gibb, the Court is of opinion that he is deserving of the severest censure for the way in which he appears to have carried out his duty after the ship struck.

Under these circumstances the Court adjudges that Captain Richard Taylor's certificate be suspended for twelve months, allowing him to apply for a mate's certificate during that period; and with regard to the Chief Engineer, James Gibb, the Court is of opinion that he is deserving of the severest censure for the way in which he appears to have carried out his duty after the ship struck.

Under these circumstances the Court adjudges that Captain Richard Taylor's certificate be suspended for twelve months, allowing him to apply for a mate's certificate during that period; and with regard to the Chief Engineer, James Gibb, the Court is of opinion that he is deserving of the severest censure for the way in which he appears to have carried out his duty after the ship struck.

Under these circumstances the Court adjudges that Captain Richard Taylor's certificate be suspended for twelve months, allowing him to apply for a mate's certificate during that period; and with regard to the Chief Engineer, James Gibb, the Court is of opinion that he is deserving of the severest censure for the way in which he appears to have carried out his duty after the ship struck.

Under these circumstances the Court adjudges that Captain Richard Taylor's certificate be suspended for twelve months, allowing him to apply for a mate's certificate during that period; and with regard to the Chief Engineer, James Gibb, the Court is of opinion that he is deserving of the severest censure for the way in which he appears to have carried out his duty after the ship struck.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1891.

MR. T. LLOYD WILLIAMS, Editor of the Bangkok *Times*, who has recently been in very poor health, left Bangkok for a trip to Europe on September 22nd.

KING FANTAN still reigns supreme at Kowloon City and Sam-sui-po, in spite of all alleged Chinese official promises to the contrary. What cannot be cured must be endured.

A CAPITALIST observer remarks that the greatest politician often climbs to the top of the poll. No reference to our local statesman, the distinguished author of *Arkwright's Share Bill*.

At a general meeting of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps held on September 28th, Capt. Holliday, of the "Light Horse," was unanimously elected to the post of Commandant of the Corps.

THE Minister for the French Republic to Peking, Monsieur G. Lantier, left Shanghai for Tientsin, en route to the capital, by the steamer *Tung-chow* on the morning of September 29th.

MR. JAMESON, Assistant Judge and British Consul at Shanghai, arrived at that port from Vancouver, by the Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of Japan* on September 27th, and assumed his duties the following day.

ON the 29th ulto, at about 9 p.m. a collision took place off Sultan's Shabu light-ship, not far from Singapore, between the steamers *Hillier* and *Wenz*, in which both vessels were damaged, but neither seriously. No lives were lost.

Mr. Tupper—So your new company is bankrupt? Any assets?

Mr. H. K. Director—Not a cent! But you must excuse me. I've just bought a lot of property, and want to see my architect.

MR. FRAZER-SMITH has taken legal action against the Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club, in reference to recent matters of public notoriety in connection with that institution, full particulars of which will appear in due course.

THE German gunboat *Wolf* arrived at Macao on the 1st inst., from Canton. We are not aware of any designs on "the China of the Orient east," but if they had, it wouldn't matter very much. A few can't be out in existence in the famed Scottish city of Aberdeen; the thrifty sons of the Fatherland would starve in the Centennial city.

Traveller.—For my word, what a curious grave-yard!

Victoria Gap.—That isn't a grave-yard. That's Queen's Road, our leading thoroughfare.

Traveller.—If I were a citizen of Hongkong I'd start a movement to utilize it for cemetery purposes, by burying the authorities in those holes.

ADVANCE Lusitania! The first number of a new Portuguese publication entitled *A Folha Nova*, has recently seen the light in Kobe. The brief existence of this feeling lunatic will prevent our criticising it seriously and extending those courtesies which journalists are so happy to recognise all the world over. The Portuguese in the Far East want work, not childish twaddle.

SIR RUPERT Ryrie denies that he called a certain German boor a "schweinisch" in the Hongkong Club the other day. Phineas says that, as applied to the party in question, a good old Anglo-Saxon term, which is hardly fit for ears polite. But "the Highland gentleman" says he meant it, and we believe him. What has the German boor to say in his defence? We pause for a reply.

We regret to learn that Mr. W. A. Pritchard, second officer of the Scottish Oriental Co.'s steamer *Kong Heng*, committed suicide on board that vessel in Bangkok on the morning of Sept. 29th, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. Deceased was 29 years of age, and a native of North Wales. No cause was assigned for the rash act, but possibly something may have been elicited at the inquest, held on the 25th ulto.

A SPECIAL proclamation in a *Government Gazette Extraordinaire* issued this afternoon (1st inst.) prohibits the exportation from this colony of arms, ammunition, gunpowder and military and naval stores for a period of six months from to-day. This Ordinance (3 of 1863, amended by 3 of 1884) has been put in force owing to representations made to his Excellency the Administrator by the Chinese Government. Those who can may read.

It would seem that the troubles in the North are now being more seriously regarded by the British Naval authorities, and the *Zedas*, being hastily provisioned and so ready for active service, on the Yangtze. She is under the command of Lieut. A. H. Anson, and will proceed, in company with H. M. S. *Plymouth*, to double the *Yangtze*, and will first swing to the light draft of *Chao-kiang*, where time, swing to her light draft. The present crew number 70. The *Zedas*

THE departure for China of boatloads of Australian miners, remittance the Sydney *Press*, sends one that in "The Serious Misfortune" of *Amidabad* *Sleek* asks Captain Murphy to give half-a-guinea towards the *Borofula* *Chin* African Blanket and Topboot Fund. "Ah," says the Captain, "that reminds me. A poor bricklayer here fell off a chimney, and I'm collecting a trifl. May I put you down for eight-pence?" Amidabad: "I should be delighted, I'm sure, but it's not in our line—not for our line!"

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Wabu to the *Wabu Daily News* on September 28th:— "I am very glad to be able to inform you that negotiations with the Roman Catholic Mission have been reopened, while the last five days, and although progress has been as far as slow, there is a reasonable hope that a settlement will be arrived at before long. At present the Fathers have demanded that the Viceroy's delegates commit the condition of settlement to writing, in order to put them something definite, and to put a stop to shuffling once and for all. Every thing seems quiet here at present; there is even a dearth of thievery, of which there used to be quite a crop. The Fathers are turning up buildings inside the Mission ground, the roofs of which are plainly showing themselves above the wall. It looks as if the Mission would soon be in full swing again."

We publicly direct the attention of the Acting Attorney General, the Acting Capt. Superintendent of Police, or whoever may be Public Prosecutor in this colony, to an advertisement published in the *Daily Press*, soliciting tenders for a gambling farm, on behalf of that rotten and wicked hooligan institution known as the Government of British North Borneo. This advertisement is a clear infraction of the *Gambling Act*, and if the Hongkong Government doesn't see its way to criminally prosecute the *Daily Press* and the cal representative of the British North Borneo Government—a Mr. Dakyns, we believe, we shall be forced to the conclusion that there is something rotten in the state of Hongkong. Had this journal been guilty of such an offence, the Editor would have been in double-quick time hauled off to a dungeon cell by twenty-nine Scotch policemen and kept there until his spirit took its flight to the regions of the blest.

ADMIRAL Belknap shifted his flag from the *Monitory* to the *Charlton* at Yokohama on the 23rd ulto.

It is stated that the *Messageries Maritimes* Co.'s steamer *Sydney* sustained no damage whatever to her bottom through getting aground on a sand-bank off the coast of Japan during the recent typhoon.

THE Shanghai *Mercury* hears that the steamship *Ella* has been flying the Naval ensign, and pennant since she has been chartered by the British Government for an indefinite period.

At a general meeting of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps held on September 28th, Capt. Holliday, of the "Light Horse," was unanimously elected to the post of Commandant of the Corps.

THE Minister for the French Republic to Peking, Monsieur G. Lantier, left Shanghai for Tientsin, en route to the capital, by the steamship *Tung-chow* on the morning of September 29th.

MR. JAMESON, Assistant Judge and British Consul at Shanghai, arrived at that port from Vancouver, by the Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of Japan* on September 27th, and assumed his duties the following day.

ON the 29th ulto, at about 9 p.m. a collision took place off Sultan's Shabu light-ship, not far from Singapore, between the steamers *Hillier* and *Wenz*, in which both vessels were damaged, but neither seriously. No lives were lost.

Mr. Tupper—So your new company is bankrupt? Any assets?

Mr. H. K. Director—Not a cent! But you must excuse me. I've just bought a lot of property, and want to see my architect.

MR. FRAZER-SMITH has taken legal action against the Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club, in reference to recent matters of public notoriety in connection with that institution, full particulars of which will appear in due course.

THE German gunboat *Wolf* arrived at Macao on the 1st inst., from Canton. We are not aware of any designs on "the China of the Orient east," but if they had, it wouldn't matter very much. A few can't be out in existence in the famed Scottish city of Aberdeen; the thrifty sons of the Fatherland would starve in the Centennial city.

Traveller.—For my word, what a curious grave-yard!

Victoria Gap.—That isn't a grave-yard. That's Queen's Road, our leading thoroughfare.

Traveller.—If I were a citizen of Hongkong I'd start a movement to utilize it for cemetery purposes, by burying the authorities in those holes.

ADVANCE Lusitania! The first number of a new Portuguese publication entitled *A Folha Nova*, has recently seen the light in Kobe. The brief existence of this feeling lunatic will prevent our criticising it seriously and extending those courtesies which journalists are so happy to recognise all the world over. The Portuguese in the Far East want work, not childish twaddle.

SIR RUPERT Ryrie denies that he called a certain German boor a "schweinisch" in the Hongkong Club the other day. Phineas says that, as applied to the party in question, a good old Anglo-Saxon term, which is hardly fit for ears polite. But "the Highland gentleman" says he meant it, and we believe him. What has the German boor to say in his defence? We pause for a reply.

We regret to learn that Mr. W. A. Pritchard, second officer of the Scottish Oriental Co.'s steamer *Kong Heng*, committed suicide on board that vessel in Bangkok on the morning of Sept. 29th, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. Deceased was 29 years of age, and a native of North Wales. No cause was assigned for the rash act, but possibly something may have been elicited at the inquest, held on the 25th ulto.

A SPECIAL proclamation in a *Government Gazette Extraordinaire* issued this afternoon (1st inst.) prohibits the exportation from this colony of arms, ammunition, gunpowder and military and naval stores for a period of six months from to-day. This Ordinance (3 of 1863, amended by 3 of 1884) has been put in force owing to representations made to his Excellency the Administrator by the Chinese Government. Those who can may read.

IT would seem that the troubles in the North are now being more seriously regarded by the British Naval authorities, and the *Zedas*, being hastily provisioned and so ready for active service, on the Yangtze. She is under the command of Lieut. A. H. Anson, and will first swing to the light draft of *Chao-kiang*, where time, swing to her light draft. The present crew number 70. The *Zedas*

THE shareholders in the National Bank of China are to be congratulated upon having secured the services of one of the most competent chartered accountants that the East has ever known, in the person of Mr. J. Anderson, late of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. Mr. Anderson resigned the Chartered Bank's service for more glittering prospects in the bill and bullion brokerage field, and although his realisations of support surpassed his most sanguine expectations, he has nevertheless been recruited for the advancement of the National's interests. That both the institution with which he has been on woven his fortunes, and Mr. Anderson himself, will derive considerable benefits from the connection, is the solid opinion of all who know the ins and outs of Eastern banking business. Already are we pleased to note that the scrip of this bank is on the boom, shares having advanced at a phenomenal rate in the course of to-day.

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL. Statistics for September, 1891.

In-Patients remaining in Hospital on 1st September..... 58

In-Patients admitted to Hospital during September..... 66

Total number treated as In-Patients..... 124

Of these there were:

Discharged cured..... 39

Discharged relieved..... 13

Discharged on other grounds..... 4

Died in Hospital..... 1

In-Patients remaining in Hospital on 1st October..... 57

Out-Patients, new cases..... 601

Out-Patients, return visits..... 576

Total number of Out-Patient visits..... 1477

Operations..... 70

Dental cases..... 14

Casualty cases..... 1

JOHN C. THOMSON, M.A., M.B., Superintendent.

THE *William F. Rotch*, Captain Ritz, arrived in this harbour early this morning (says the *Role Herald* of this inst.), after passing through the extremely dangerous time in the recent typhoon. The ship was about 450 miles south of Kobe, near the Oho Islands, when the blow came on. By what we can gather from one who had conversed with the captain, the ship could not be set upon the port tack by reason of the close proximity of land, so had to go to the starboard tack, which carried her into the very centre of the storm. For 15 minutes a period of perfect calm lasted, and then the gale was felt in all fury. Deck houses and skylights were washed away, most of the damage being done by one huge sea which swept everything before it. Two men found a watery grave at this juncture, and the captain, who was lashed by a life line, was carried partly overboard, only to be returned to his ship by an immediately following wave. The *roll* in places is carried away, and much of the port sides and deck work started, while not a boat remade to offer a chance to the captain and his wife and the crew if other seas had followed with such destructive energy. For 30 hours the ship experienced the tumbling and the tossing of huge seas, and what this must have been to a delicate nauturist woman may be inferred from the appearance of her husband, Captain Ritz, whom we have interviewed this morning, but have found him thoroughly worn out and run down, by his experiences as to ask for a little time before giving a detailed account of them.

ADMIRAL Belknap shifted his flag from the *Monitory* to the *Charlton* at Yokohama on the 23rd ulto.

It is stated that the *Messageries Maritimes* Co.'s steamer *Sydney* sustained no damage whatever to her bottom through getting aground on a sand-bank off the coast of Japan during the recent typhoon.

THE Shanghai *Mercury* hears that the steamship *Ella* has been flying the Naval ensign, and pennant since she has been chartered by the British Government for an indefinite period.

At a general meeting of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps held on September 28th, Capt. Holliday, of the "Light Horse," was unanimously elected to the post of Commandant of the Corps.

THE *Shanghai Mercury* hears that the steamship *Ella* has been flying the Naval ensign, and pennant since she has been chartered by the British Government for an indefinite period.

At a general meeting of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps held on September 28th, Capt. Holliday, of the "Light Horse," was unanimously elected to the post of Commandant of the Corps.

THE *Shanghai Mercury* hears that the steamship *Ella* has been flying the Naval ensign, and pennant since she has been chartered by the British Government for an indefinite period.

At a general meeting of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps held on September 28th, Capt. Holliday, of the "Light Horse," was unanimously elected to the post of Commandant of the Corps.

THE *Shanghai Mercury* hears that the steamship *Ella* has been flying the Naval ensign, and pennant since she has been chartered by the British Government for an indefinite period.

At a general meeting of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps held on September 28th, Capt. Holliday, of the "Light Horse," was unanimously elected to the post of Commandant of the Corps.

THE *Shanghai Mercury* hears that the steamship *Ella* has been flying the Naval ensign, and pennant since she has been chartered by the British Government for an indefinite period.

At a general meeting of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps held on September 28th, Capt. Holliday, of the "Light Horse," was unanimously elected to the post of Commandant of the Corps.

THE *Shanghai Mercury* hears that the steamship *Ella* has been flying the Naval ensign, and pennant since she has been chartered by the British Government for an indefinite period.

At a general meeting of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps held on September 28th, Capt. Holliday, of the "Light Horse," was unanimously elected to the post of Commandant of the Corps.

THE *Shanghai Mercury* hears that the steamship *Ella* has been flying the Naval ensign, and pennant since she has been chartered by the British Government for an indefinite period.

At a general meeting of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps held on September 28th, Capt. Holliday, of the "Light Horse," was unanimously elected to the post of Commandant of the Corps.

THE *Shanghai Mercury* hears that the steamship *Ella* has been flying the Naval ensign, and pennant since she has been chartered by the British Government for an indefinite period.

At a general meeting of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps held on September 28th, Capt. Holliday, of the "Light Horse," was unanimously elected to the post of Commandant of the Corps.

THE *Shanghai Mercury* hears that the steamship *Ella* has been flying the Naval ensign, and pennant since she has been chartered by the British Government for an indefinite period.

At a general meeting of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps held on September 28th, Capt. Holliday, of the "Light Horse," was unanimously elected to the post of Commandant of the Corps.

THE *Shanghai Mercury* hears that the steamship *Ella* has been flying the Naval ensign, and pennant since she has been chartered by the British Government for an indefinite period.

At a general meeting of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps held on September 28th, Capt. Holliday, of the "Light Horse," was unanimously elected to the post of Commandant of the Corps.

THE *Shanghai Mercury* hears that the steamship *Ella* has been flying the Naval ensign, and pennant since she has been chartered by the British Government for an indefinite period.

At a general meeting of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps held on September 28th, Capt. Holliday, of the "Light Horse," was unanimously elected to the post of Commandant of the Corps.

THE *Shanghai Mercury* hears that the steamship *Ella* has been flying the Naval ensign, and pennant since she has been chartered by the British Government for an indefinite period.

At a general meeting of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps held on September 28th, Capt. Holliday, of the "Light Horse," was unanimously elected to the post of Commandant of the Corps.

THE *Shanghai Mercury* hears that the steamship *Ella* has been flying the Naval ensign, and pennant since she has been chartered by the British Government for an indefinite period.

At a general meeting of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps held

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Depreciation Account, Manager's House, &c. | 1,654.51 |
| Fuel | 1,659.13 |
| Boat and Cart Hire | 762.45 |
| Shipping and Landing Charges and Freight | 685.66 |
| Commission and Charges | 1,448.11 |
| | 67.65 |
| | \$ 59,823.49 |
| | |
| By Interest | 8 4,878.02 |
| Transfer Fees | 62.00 |
| Balance | 56,883.40 |
| | \$ 59,823.49 |

Hongkong, 26th August, 1891.

W. HURTON, Potts, Secretary.

We have compared the above Statement with the Books and Vouchers at the Head Office and have found the same correct.

F. HENDERSON, V. A. CESAR HAWKINS, Auditors.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1891.

THE PUNJOM AND SUNGHEE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report to be presented to the shareholders at the sixth ordinary meeting, to be held at the office of the Company, No. 9, Queen's Road, on Thursday, the 13th October, 1891, at noon:

The Directors beg to submit the accounts for the half-year ending 31st March, 1891, from which it will be seen that the expenditure on working account was \$10,013.68. At date of above report the Penjom Pahang Gold Company (Limited) was indebted to us to the extent of \$36,482.11.

The Chairman of your Board visited Pahang in August, and his report, which is annexed, gives in detail the various works and operations of the Company.

Mr. Blaney has shown great skill in exploiting the Gabau deposit, and his reports have been concise and practical, and have been followed no doubt with great interest by many of the shareholders.

The Directors have taken steps to bring the Gabau field to the notice of capitalists, and with this object Mr. Hardie has been granted leave of absence, and during his stay in Australia will endeavour to sell a portion of our concession.

Messrs. John Taylor & Sons, London, have also been interested in the concession, and will send their Pahang representative to report on the Company's property, with the view of the disposal of the property in London.

It is with regret that the Directors have to report that the Penjom Pahang Gold Company of London has not been able to discharge the debt due to this Company. However, work has been steadily carried on at Jails.

The last crushings at Jails gave a yield of about 7 dwt. out of an assay value of about 1 ounce; this low result is due to the lack of suitable machinery, and the large reserve of racing stuff fully warrants the construction of an entire new mill.

The last report issued stated that it was proposed to give the London Company notice of our intention to resume possession at the end of a period not exceeding six months. Your Directors have not done so, as the advice of our London representatives is very strongly against such a course; they have considerable hope that the position of the guarantees will be improved and wish the master left in their hands. The Directors are satisfied that they are pushing the matter to a settlement as vigorously as possible, and that no undue leniency is being shown.

The Directors regret that the issue of \$60,000 of preferential shares was not fully subscribed, only \$28,500 having been applied for. With such a small account it is impossible to undertake any considerable amount of work, and every effort should be made to strengthen the hands of the Company by the raising of the small amount yet required.

Mr. Hardie has continued to act as our resident manager at Punjom, and also for the Penjom Pahang Gold Company; and Mr. Blaney has had charge of prospecting operations. During Mr. Hardie's absence, Mr. Blaney will have the charge of all the Company's business outside of the Penjom Pahang Gold Company's property.

The expenses of the steamer *Sia Yew* have been exceedingly heavy during the past six months. The unprecedented drought prevented the running of the steamer, and consequently very little money was earned.

The Directors wish to record their sense of the valuable services rendered by your representatives in London—Messrs. Ewart and Brodie. Both of these gentlemen are devoting a very great deal of time and attention, and the latter being thoroughly acquainted with the locality and with your views, his services are of the utmost value to us in the present juncture.

Mr. Wotton has resigned his seat at the Board. Article 15 of the Company's Articles of Association provides that the Board "shall consist of not less than five or more than nine Directors," and the seats with the shareholders to elect one or more additional members.

Under clause 5 of Article 15 of the Company, Mr. James Orange and Mr. E. L. Woodin were in rotation, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The annexed accounts have been audited by Messrs. F. Henderson and R. Lyle, who are eligible for re-election.

J. ORANGE, Chairman.

MR. ORANGE'S REPORT.

Hongkong, September 23rd, 1891.

To the Board of Directors, the Penjom and Sunghe Dua Samantan Mining Company, (Limited.)

Gentlemen, I have the honor to report as follows on the mines and operations of the Company in Pahang—

I arrived at Punjom, via Selangor and Raub, on July 18th and met Mr. Hardie, resident manager, and Mr. Becher, the manager of the Penjom-Pahang Gold Company.

JAILS MINING.

The mine at Penjom which gave its name to the Company, is now known as Jails, and is being worked by the Penjom-Pahang Gold Company of London, which was formed for the purpose of taking over this property, and 20 square miles of the concession.

The unfortunate circumstances under which this Company was floated, and the position it is now in are so well known that it is needless to repeat them here. At present the only funds available is remittance which is being made monthly of £400, and with this Mr. Becher, who has the management of the Company, is doing a very good amount of work.

Former reports have described the somewhat startling features of Jails, the extraordinary amount of labour expended in former times by native workers, the large cutting made by the alluvial workers, and the date for starting water. The amount of work done at the present time will be of more interest. Two places are in the Company's office showing the development in the two main levels, viz., 50 and 100 feet levels, amounting to roughly about 750 yards of levels and 200 feet of shafts and wings. I was sur-

prised at the amount of work done, and also at the large body of quartz and crushing stuff now available for milling, amounting to about 10,000 tons.

As will be seen from the plan, the formation of the lode is very irregular, and though there is so large an amount of lode it is difficult to say where exactly a wall can be fixed. In order to be more certain of the formation of the lode, further sinking must be resorted to, and it is probable that the lode will then come to a more definite form; in the meantime there cannot be any fear that the limit of depth has been reached, and there is the very satisfactory assurance that the lode is richer at the 100 feet level than at the 50 feet.

The following extracts from a letter of Mr. Becher to the Secretary of the Penjom-Pahang Company, London, give a scientific description of the mine—“The deposit we are attacking is one of most peculiarity nature, bearing no resemblance to an ordinary lode, but consisting of a great zone enclosed in the clay slate formation, the matter of which, for convenience only called lode stuff, is a mixture of the same rock confusedly interspersed with porphyritic dyke matter and quartz veins, the whole converted by metamorphism with base metallic sulphides, being more or less auriferous throughout.

In a drive still further north there were three small shafts, but being so near the surface, these cannot be expected to give exact indications, and further exploration will be continued. To the south of the cutting driven have been made, but only small leaders met with, the drive being very near the surface. Further work is being continued, as the indications are altogether of such a promising nature.

To the east of the cutting, where old native shafts and workings abound, one shaft was enlarged and deepened, and though at bottom, but poor results were obtained, still in panning certain parts of the side, very good results can be obtained by washing; it would, therefore, seem that the extent of auriferous deposit can only be learned by very systematic and careful exploration.

It is estimated that to the level of cutting there is an extent of auriferous ground at least 20 ft. in length by 20 ft. in width and of unknown depth; above the level of the cutting the wash dirt or auriferous ground was somewhat exposed, being visible in the cutting, and as an especially thick patch exists in this place, and as the overburden only averages about 25 ft. thick, instructions were given for the whole of the wash dirt to be removed and treated down to the level of the cutting only.

The wash dirt, though apparently consisting of soft powdery clay, in places is mixed with quartz more or less abundant, and the dirt will first be roughly washed in tubs, and then the sand separated in *duolongs* or native wood dishes. All the quartz will be separated and stacked, forming an exceedingly valuable asset, as the clean quartz obtained from washing of dirt invariably shows an average of 1 to 2 oz. to the ton. The overflow or silty water will be led into ditches, and any gold will be deposited; these ditches will be periodically cleaned out and washed in *duolongs*, the overflowing water being passed over silvered plates, and the free gold obtained in amalgam.

It is therefore hoped that little will be wasted from the washing, though no part of the quartz will be treated; this must be left for milling.

The crushing stuff is wound up an inclined tram-road to the battery, consisting of 12 head of stamps, stone-breaker, copper plates and blankets. I regret to say that I consider this battery by no means worthy of the mine, and the forms of old boxes are antiquated, rendering the use of quicksilver in the box difficult, and there are no concentrators or grinding pans to treat the mineral with which the quartz is heavily charged.

Recent milling has shown that out of stone bearing over an ounce to the ton, 5 dwt. will have been saved.

The accurate analysis of the crushing as given by Mr. Becher is as follows:—

130 tons of quartz and slate rock from Jails mine crushed, approximated returns in round numbers—

Bar gold obtained—40 oz.=6.1 dwt. per ton. Tailings saved on plan.

Kets—10 tons conting. 30 oz.=4.6

raccheted 50 40 oz.=6.1

Lost 38 oz.

in river—70 20 oz.=3.2

130 tons conting. 30 oz. 20 dwt.=1 oz.

This is a very serious defect and should not be permitted to remain. Mr. Becher has urged the London Company to send out true assays and from which they should be six of each, and the gold saved would soon pay for the machinery. It is a pity to see such good material put through a mill with the certain knowledge that only a smaller portion of the gold can be saved, and the residue to be put aside for future treatment, which is always unsatisfactory.

Mr. Becher at the present time is making preparations to have a continuous milling, trusting to a series of careful assays to show the real value of the stone. If this be effected, it will prove that the mill can be kept going and that the small yield is due to want of apparatus, and he hopes to be able to induce the London Company, by showing them evidences of the permanency of the mine, to raise the funds necessary and to give some value to the share.

It is very disheartening to visit a mine which can show such quantities of milling stuff of fair quality and is yet practically being worked; this is, however, in sight to justify the erection of a large new mill, and it is a serious question for the parent company as to how long the present state of affairs, and the debt, due is going to be permitted to remain.

The men are comfortably housed and all buildings and roads in good condition, and the whole place has a business-like appearance, only lacking very little to make it exceedingly prosperous.

If the Company were in the possession of sufficient funds, I would毫不犹豫ly recommend that immediate and most forcible steps be taken to obtain re-possession of the Jails mine, which is sufficiently opened out and merely requiring the requisite machinery.

It is very disheartening to visit a mine which can show such quantities of milling stuff of fair quality and is yet practically being worked; this is, however, in sight to justify the erection of a large new mill, and it is a serious question for the parent company as to how long the present state of affairs, and the debt, due is going to be permitted to remain.

The men are comfortably housed and all buildings and roads in good condition, and the whole place has a business-like appearance, only lacking very little to make it exceedingly prosperous.

If the Company were in the possession of sufficient funds, I would毫不犹豫ly recommend that immediate and most forcible steps be taken to obtain re-possession of the Jails mine, which is sufficiently opened out and merely requiring the requisite machinery.

It is very disheartening to visit a mine which can show such quantities of milling stuff of fair quality and is yet practically being worked; this is, however, in sight to justify the erection of a large new mill, and it is a serious question for the parent company as to how long the present state of affairs, and the debt, due is going to be permitted to remain.

The men are comfortably housed and all buildings and roads in good condition, and the whole place has a business-like appearance, only lacking very little to make it exceedingly prosperous.

If the Company were in the possession of sufficient funds, I would毫不犹豫ly recommend that immediate and most forcible steps be taken to obtain re-possession of the Jails mine, which is sufficiently opened out and merely requiring the requisite machinery.

It is very disheartening to visit a mine which can show such quantities of milling stuff of fair quality and is yet practically being worked; this is, however, in sight to justify the erection of a large new mill, and it is a serious question for the parent company as to how long the present state of affairs, and the debt, due is going to be permitted to remain.

The men are comfortably housed and all buildings and roads in good condition, and the whole place has a business-like appearance, only lacking very little to make it exceedingly prosperous.

If the Company were in the possession of sufficient funds, I would毫不犹豫ly recommend that immediate and most forcible steps be taken to obtain re-possession of the Jails mine, which is sufficiently opened out and merely requiring the requisite machinery.

It is very disheartening to visit a mine which can show such quantities of milling stuff of fair quality and is yet practically being worked; this is, however, in sight to justify the erection of a large new mill, and it is a serious question for the parent company as to how long the present state of affairs, and the debt, due is going to be permitted to remain.

The men are comfortably housed and all buildings and roads in good condition, and the whole place has a business-like appearance, only lacking very little to make it exceedingly prosperous.

If the Company were in the possession of sufficient funds, I would毫不犹豫ly recommend that immediate and most forcible steps be taken to obtain re-possession of the Jails mine, which is sufficiently opened out and merely requiring the requisite machinery.

It is very disheartening to visit a mine which can show such quantities of milling stuff of fair quality and is yet practically being worked; this is, however, in sight to justify the erection of a large new mill, and it is a serious question for the parent company as to how long the present state of affairs, and the debt, due is going to be permitted to remain.

The men are comfortably housed and all buildings and roads in good condition, and the whole place has a business-like appearance, only lacking very little to make it exceedingly prosperous.

If the Company were in the possession of sufficient funds, I would毫不犹豫ly recommend that immediate and most forcible steps be taken to obtain re-possession of the Jails mine, which is sufficiently opened out and merely requiring the requisite machinery.

It is very disheartening to visit a mine which can show such quantities of milling stuff of fair quality and is yet practically being worked; this is, however, in sight to justify the erection of a large new mill, and it is a serious question for the parent company as to how long the present state of affairs, and the debt, due is going to be permitted to remain.

The men are comfortably housed and all buildings and roads in good condition, and the whole place has a business-like appearance, only lacking very little to make it exceedingly prosperous.

If the Company were in the possession of sufficient funds, I would毫不犹豫ly recommend that immediate and most forcible steps be taken to obtain re-possession of the Jails mine, which is sufficiently opened out and merely requiring the requisite machinery.

It is very disheartening to visit a mine which can show such quantities of milling stuff of fair quality and is yet practically being worked; this is, however, in sight to justify the erection of a large new mill, and it is a serious question for the parent company as to how long the present state of affairs, and the debt, due is going to be permitted to remain.

The men are comfortably housed and all buildings and roads in good condition, and the whole place has a business-like appearance, only lacking very little to make it exceedingly prosperous.

gold-bearing dirt, and cross-cuts to the cutting, proved its width, and it was in driving one of the cross-cuts that on the 11th of April Mr. Blaney discovered the rich vein, which gave 120 to 130 oz. of gold from 5 cwt. of dirt, and from 15 lbs. selected by Mr. Hardie gave 3 oz. 13 dwt. 12 gr., which was sent to head-office as a sample.

Small shafts have been sunk at various points, showing the gold deposit to be of unknown depth.

It is difficult to locate in such a large mass which would appear to be a lode; the general direction can only be taken as N. and S. of the S. end of the cutting a run of quartz may be taken as a lode, and 10 tons of this stuff was crushed at Penjom with the magnificent yield of over 44 oz. of gold.

A tunnel was therefore started north; and when this can be presumed to be the right direction for a lode, a vein of strong quartz was met, estimated at 2 oz. to the ton of wash dirt, leaving the quartz untouched, which yields very good prospects.

In a drive still further north there were three small shafts, but being so near the surface, these cannot be expected to give exact indications, and further exploration will be continued.

To the south of the cutting driven have been made, but only small leaders met with, the drive being very near the surface. Further work is being continued, as the indications are altogether of such a promising nature.

In a drive still further north there were three small shafts, but being so near the surface, these cannot be expected to give exact indications, and further exploration will be continued.

To the south of the cutting driven have been made, but only small leaders met with, the drive being very near the surface. Further work is being continued, as the indications are altogether of such a promising nature.

In a drive still further north there were three small shafts, but being so near the surface, these cannot be expected to give exact indications, and further exploration will be continued.

To the south of the cutting driven have been made, but only small leaders met with, the drive being very near the surface. Further work is being continued, as the indications are altogether of such a promising nature.

In a drive still further north there were three small shafts, but being so near the surface, these cannot be expected to give exact indications, and further exploration will be continued.

To the south of the cutting driven have been made, but only small leaders met with,

THE HOPPO OF CANTON AND
THE HONGKONG CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE.

AN APPEAL TO THE BRITISH MINISTER.

The following letter from the Chairman of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce to Sir John Walsham, British Minister at Peking, referring to certain alleged infringements of treaty rights by the Hoppo of Canton, has been handed to us for publication:—

September 23rd.

Six.—The Committee of this Chamber beg to bring to the notice of your Excellency that they have received complaints from the leading shipping interests of the colony regarding the action of the Hoppo of Canton in establishing a scale of duties on exports below the Treaty tariff, for produce carried by native craft which are under the jurisdiction of the Chinese Customs, and less than the rates charged on the same produce when carried by foreign vessels trading under the supervision of the Imperial Maritime Customs.

The effect of this has been to drive the carrying trade from foreign vessels to junks, and the action of the Hoppo, the Chamber respectfully submits, is a distinct breach of the Treaties. Deeming the case to be urgent and needing immediate redress, the Committee took the liberty of addressing the following telegram to your Excellency on the 16th instant:—

Canton.

"Native Customs are granting special privileges on exports by native junks, thereby diverting trade from foreign vessels Hongkong. Chamber desires immediate strict compliance treaty tariff privileges uniform to all; forwarding explanatory despatch."

The Chamber believes they are correct in stating that the Hoppo is an official connected with, and appointed, from the Imperial Palace at Peking, and it is the special function of this officer to collect revenue for Court purposes. This, the Committee submits, does not clothe the Hoppo with any special privileges outside of the treaties, and any infraction by him of those treaties, by granting special facilities of any kind to a section of the trade, is a distinct deviation from treaty obligations.

The Committees cannot refrain from directing attention to the loss that is apparent to the general Imperial revenue of China by the action of the Hoppo. For every concession made by that officer decreases the revenue that would otherwise be collected by the Imperial Maritime Customs. It is therefore plain that the Chinese Government are themselves losers by the preferential taxation now levied by the Hoppo.

The Committee, from their investigations are satisfied with the justness of the complaints that have been made, and would further intimate that, though no claim has been made for loss of trade consequent upon the illegal acts of the Hoppo, yet if one was preferred, there would be strong grounds for its enforcement.

The Committee think they cannot do better than give the following extracts which fully detail in their own words the particulars of the grievances preferred by the shipping interests of this colony:—

"We beg leave to call the attention of your Chamber to the present peculiar position of the carrying trade between Canton and this port, more particularly as regards tea intended for transhipment to ocean steamers."

"Until the present season this tea carrying was done almost entirely by foreign vessels, the greater part being brought down by river steamers and transhipped here, or upon occasion ocean steamers loaded at Whampoa for London direct."

"During the past few months, however, the entire export of tea from Canton has been made in native junks to Hongkong, or in other words, the carrying trade in this staple has completely gone out of the hands of foreign shipowners."

"The reason for this change is not far to seek. It consists in the inducement offered to native tea men by the Canton Hoppo, to ship the tea by junk and pass it through the native Custom House, by charging a much lower duty than that imposed by the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs, and which would have to be paid if the tea were shipped by foreign vessels."

"Tea perfectly free from dust or small leaf, of which there are but very few, did not benefit materially by being passed through the native Customs, but other tea, of which the entire export to foreign countries consists, get through at a considerable reduction of duty. After paying junk freight, (about 8s cents per ton) tea men can put their tea f.o.b. at Hongkong cheaper than they can deliver on board the river steamers at Canton by about seven pence per picul (or nearly 1) one half penny per lb), and as steamers themselves inform us, they can sometimes, before settling a big line of tea, make arrangements for it to pass through the native Custom House extra cheap so as to induce business, in fact any regular tariff rate appears to be entirely ignored, and the question of export duty resolves itself into one of a bargain with the authorities. The consequence of this is that foreign merchants are now forced to buy their tea for delivery in Hongkong harbour instead of in Canton as formerly, and a valuable carrying trade has been diverted from foreign steamers to native junks."

"The principal sufferers by this change are, of course, the river steamship owners, by direct loss of freight; but ocean steamers are also adversely affected in the following manner:—

"Cargo is sent down in junks at all times, (not timed to suit the convenience of the receiving vessel, as it would be sent by river steamer) and should it arrive some days before the ocean steamer is ready to load, it has to be stored and insured against first at the ship-owners' expense. The junks frequently make long passages from Canton, and the steamers are often detained until their arrival or have to incur the expense of sending steam-launches to meet the junks and tow them down. In the case of small steamers, having a fixed time for leaving, the junks have on several occasions arrived after their departure and the freight on the cargo, for which space had been reserved, has consequently been lost."

"We have specially instanced tea, but the foregoing remarks apply more or less to other descriptions of cargo, notably to silk waste and ratten ware."

"We regard the action of the Chinese Government in allowing the Canton Hoppo to charge on goods shipped by native craft lower duties than are provided for by the Treaty tariff and levied by the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs on cargo shipped by foreign vessels, as opposed to the spirit of all the treaties with Foreign Powers, also as tending to create a monopoly in favour of the junks and as placing an obstacle on the way of free competition, and therefore in direct contravention of article XIV. of the French treaty of 1858. It is also, in our opinion, a distinct violation of the United States Treaty of 1880, article III., of which provides that the duties shall be levied alike for foreigners and Chinese."

"We bring these facts to the notice of your Chamber, and would ask its aid in representing the matter to H.M. Government with the view of bringing about the removal of this barrier to free competition."

"Officially we quote the two Articles in the Treaty to which we have referred."

French Treaty of 1858:—

"Art. XIV.—No privileged commercial society shall be encouraged to be established in China, and

the same shall apply to any organised coalition having for its end the exercise of a monopoly of trade. In case of the contravention of the present article the Chinese authorities, on the representation of the Consul or Consular Agents, shall advise as to the means of dissolving such associations, of which they are also bound to prevent the existence by the preceding prohibitions, so as to remove all that may stand in the way of free competition."

United States Treaty of 1880:—

Art. III.—His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China hereby promises and agrees that no other kind or higher rate of tonnage dues or duties for imports or exports or coastwise trade shall be imposed or levied in the open ports of China upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States or upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in the same from the United States or from any foreign country, or upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise exported in the same to the United States, or to any foreign country, or transported in the same, from one open port of China to another, than are imposed, or levied on vessels or cargoes of any other nation, or on those of Chinese subjects. The United States hereby promises and agrees that no other kind or higher rate of tonnage dues and dues for imports shall be imposed or levied in the ports of the United States upon vessels wholly belonging to the subjects of His Imperial Majesty, coming either directly or by way of any foreign port from any of the ports of China which are open to foreign trade to the ports of the United States, or returning therefrom either directly or by way of any foreign port to any of the open ports of China, or upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in the same from China, or from any foreign country, than are imposed or levied on vessels of any other nations which make no discrimination against the United States in tonnage dues or duties on imports, exports, or coastwise trade, or than are imposed or levied on vessels and cargoes of citizens of the United States.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's
Most obedient servant,
(Signed) E. MACKINTOSH,
Chairman.

Sir John Walsham, Bart., Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in China, Peking.

SUPREME COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES.

REPORT OF THE OFFICIAL ASSESSOR.

Mr. W. H. Forbes, chief partner of Messrs. Russell & Co., who after a long and honorable commercial career in China was unlucky enough to meet that adverse fortune which occasionally even the greatest care and circumspection cannot ward off, will come up for his discharge on the 21st inst. The following is the report of the Official Assessor, which we have much pleasure in publishing as a complete vindication of one of the 'straightest' men the colony of Hongkong has ever known:—

1. The Bankrupt was the senior partner of the firm of Russell & Company, and an established firm of merchants, trading 67 years ago at Canton and afterwards extending their business to Hongkong and the Treaty Ports of China as well as to New York and London.

2. In May of this year the firm became involved in difficulties at Shanghai and by an assignment dated the 9th of June last, and made between the firm of Russell & Company, therein correctly described as then composed of the said William Howell Forbes, who resided at Rose Hill, Caine Road in Hongkong, John Murray Forbes, who resided at No. 105 Madison Avenue in Morristown in the State of New Jersey, Samuel Wynne Pomery, who resided at No. 77 Cadogan Square, London, S.W., in England, Charles Vincent Smith, who resided at Yangtze Road, the Bund, in Shanghai, China, and Charles Alexander Tomes, who resided at Victoria, Hongkong, parties of the first part, and Henry Hannah of New York in the United States of America, party of the second part, the said partners assigned all their estate and effects of every name, kind, and description whatsoever, as well real as personal, and wheresoever situated, unto the said Henry Hannah as a Trustee for the creditors of Russell & Company.

3. This deed of assignment has been duly recorded in the State of New York, and notice of it has been extensively advertised in Hongkong, and as far as I can ascertain, the deed is in accordance with the laws of the State of New York, and a valid assignment according to those laws of all the property whatsoever situated of Russell & Co. to the Trustee, Henry Hannah, upon trust for Russell & Co.'s creditors.

4. On the 15th July last judgments were entered against the Bankrupt and the said Charles Alexander Tomes as partners in Hongkong of the said firm of Russell & Co., at the several suits of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank of Australia, India and China, the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, the New Oriental Bank Corporation, and the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, for sums amounting in the aggregate to \$228,671.25, and executions were issued the same day against the bankrupts for recovery of the said sums.

5. On the 16th July last the said William Howell Forbes and Charles Alexander Tomes filed their petition in this honourable court praying to be adjudicated bankrupts.

6. On the 20th of the same month of July, Kwok Hang Shum of Canton, merchant, a creditor of the said firm of Russell & Company, also filed his petition praying for the adjudication in bankruptcy against all the partners of Russell & Company, and by order of this honourable court, dated the 23rd July 1891, the said William Howell Forbes and Charles Alexander Tomes were adjudicated bankrupts upon such last mentioned petition.

7. The said William Howell Forbes has filed a statement of his private estate, shewing a value of \$25,141.50, but which I estimate to realize about \$10,000. It in addition to this estate it is hereafter found that the property known as Rose Hill, situated between the Caine Road and Robinson Road in this Colony, purchased with the money of his wife and money borrowed on mortgage by the said William Howell Forbes, is the property of the said William Howell Forbes by marital right, then I estimate the value of his separate estate, and making allowance for the said mortgage debt, at the sum of \$40,000 or thereabouts.

8. There are no claims against his private estate, of the said William Howell Forbes, unless it may be in respect of calls to be made upon shares in various companies in which he is a shareholder, and his bankruptcy is occasioned entirely in respect of his liability as a partner in the firm of Russell & Company and for no other reason.

9. With regard to the assets and liabilities of Russell & Company there are within the jurisdiction of this honourable court sums of money, goods and effects amounting in value to about \$4,000. There are also certain other less valuable property at Bowrington, standing in the name of the said John Murray Forbes, and

the partners of the said firm, of considerable value. The said John Murray Forbes, however, claims the said property as belonging to a trust for the benefit of the family of Hongkong to the extent of \$10,000.

10. It is hereafter held that this Trust is bad in law as regards the property in question, such property will probably then be held to belong to John Murray Forbes and William Howell Forbes, as surviving partners of the original firm of Russell & Company, and be available as assets in the winding up of Russell & Company.

11. The aforesaid Banks also claim the said property under their executions, and the legality of the above claims of the Trustees for Hongkong and of the said Dr. William Brown & Son, as surviving partners of the original firm of Russell & Company, and be available as assets in the winding up of Russell & Company.

12. I have obtained an account of the assets and liabilities of the firm of Russell & Company in London, shewing liabilities £36,771.12 and assets £21,716.61, leaving a debt balance against the firm of £15,058.43. In respect of

13. I have not yet been able to obtain the statement of the firm's position at New York and Shanghai.

14. The creditors of the firm in Hongkong, excluding the said Banks, who have not proved, have filed claims to the amount of \$216,361. The other creditors who have filed claims against the estate of Russell & Co. are from Canton, three creditors with claims amounting to \$20,220.23; from the United States of America two claims amounting to \$12,087.61, and from Java one claim of \$34.83.

15. I believe the largest claims against Russell & Co. are in respect of its business at Shanghai, but although the order of adjudication in Bankruptcy has been advertised there, no claims have been sent in; and I believe the agent in Shanghai of the said trustee Henry Hannah is winding up the affairs of Russell & Co. there.

16. The causes of the failure of Russell & Co. cannot, I think, be attributed to its business in Hongkong and South China, which appears to have been in a sound condition. The main cause of the failure I attribute to the Shanghai business, and mistakes and miscalculations of the managing partner there, the said Charles Vincent Smith—involving a large claim of money from Hongkong to Shanghai, which the firm ultimately could not meet in view of the pressing claims of the said banks against Russell & Co. in Hongkong.

17. I do not see that any blame attaches to the bankrupts with reference to the affairs of the firm at Shanghai.

18. The only reason I can see for the bankruptcy of the said William Howell Forbes and Charles Alexander Tomes, when the deed of assignment of the 9th June last for the benefit of the creditors was already in operation, is that it protected them personally from the judgment debts of the said banks and renders possible a claim by the assignees in the bankruptcy to the valuable property at Bowrington for the general debt of the firm of Russell & Co. as against the preference claimed by the said banks for the said property in the event of the claim by the H. C. Trustee not being substantiated.

19. I know of no reason why the bankrupt, William Howell Forbes, should not pass his last examination and obtain his discharge in due course.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1891.

(Sd.) BRUCE SIMPKIN,
Acting Registrar and Official
Assessor.

"DR. BILL" AT THE CITY HALL

prominent and have been made the subject of a good deal of desultory discussion in social circles, but there are no two opinions as to the blameworthiness of the performance. Mr. Pemberton Willard is the best light comedian in modern comedy that has ever faced the footlights in Hongkong, and his Dr. William Brown "Impulse" is always easy, natural and perfectly impudent. He speaks of us as living with harlots and concubines; in fact, he permits no interference whatever from his large staff of secretaries and scribes. Truly he has been most anxious about the recent riots, and has passed many sleepless nights. He has been down with work and worry, but beyond regulating his diet and taking some medicine he made no change in his mode of life, neglecting the excellent advice given him to take absolute rest. He has, however, recovered from his illness, to the great joy of the people and his subordinates.

Their great shining lights, such as Noah, Lot, David, Solomon, etc., were rather fond of the concubine business, and no doubt, the missionaries have got concubines on the brain.

Now, my dear Mr. Editor, I have met with

missionaries in many different parts of the globe, and I have observed them, carefully, for the benefit of my fellow men. I am bound to speak of missionaries as I have seen them.

A missionary is a man who leaves

the country and does not care to work a bummer;

a cadger; in fact, a tramp, with a long-tailed coat.

There is no difference between the tramp who comes under the Vagrancy Act, and the missionary who goes cadging about the country and making a living by telling yarns which no sensible man could possibly believe. The treatment of both kinds of tramps ought to be the same; but I am sorry to say, that it is not.

The missionary tramp gets carted about the country and protected and pampered, while the ordinary tramp often gets locked up in jail and beaten with many stripes.

Why should people who have been born in an enlightened age protect and pamper the missionary knave?

Probably some people think that the missionary (like the ordinary tramp) will soon clear out; but I can assure them, they are taken.

When parasites like that follower of the Lord, "C. D." is allowed to go about, preaching an obnoxious doctrine, it is soon clear that he is not a very responsible part allotted to her, the young lady left little to be desired. Miss Jessie Denver was not particularly prominent as *Louisa Brown*, and we should like to see this lady in some other character before indulging in what might be construed as adverse criticism. Miss Jessie Royal, under some disadvantages, did fairly well as *Mrs. Firmin*, and in minor parts, both Miss Roberts and Miss Norman passed the ordeal satisfactorily.

Mr. Harry Hall is evidently a young comedian of more than ordinary promise, and although heavily handicapped in an old man's part, his *Mr. Horner* was distinctly meritorious, a trifle boisterous perhaps, but full of good points. As *Gerry Webster*, Mr. Sander proved himself a sound character actor and made the most of his opportunities. Mr. Wentworth did all that could be done with the somewhat colorless part of *Superintendent Horton*, and the other minor characters were efficiently filled. Dramatically the representation was very good, but hardly faultless; so far as pleasing the audience was concerned it was an undesirable triumph. "Dr. Bill" will bear a repetition, but it will be all the more attractive with a little tinge of irony.

The concert which preceded the farcical comedy was not up to the highest class—in fact, it fell very far short of what Hongkong play-goers are accustomed to. Mr. E. Fearnley was certainly not happy in his selection, "Queen of the Earth," and it seemed a great pity that Miss Alice St. John should have attempted to sing "It was a dream" without having her voice completely under control; Mr. W. Walsh scored a decided hit in *Vincent Wallace's "Star of Love,"* and Mr. Hall created considerable amusement by his comic parody of "Coming thro' the rye." The gem of the concert, however, was Miss Jessie Denver's delightful rendering of "The Kerry Dance," which was deservedly encored. This lady's full and rich mezzo-soprano is about the best that has "adored" the lyric stage of this colony.

Owing to the unfortunate indisposition of Mr. Zeplin, the Company's conductor, the next performance has not yet been definitely decided on; but it is hoped to produce Jakobowski's comic opera "Erminio" on Thursday next.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE NAVAL YARD POLICE.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir.—Allow the insertion of a few lines in your valuable columns to draw the attention of the Hongkong public, especially of those connected with the Admiralty, to the grievances of the men of H.M. Naval Yard police force in this Colony.

The standard number of members of this Force amounts, all told, to 30 men, 25 of whom are constables, 6 sergeants and one inspector.

A man on joining, engages for a term of five years on a salary of \$40

FOOCHOW.

October 3d.
We hear that the troops lately stationed in the neighbourhood of the Arsenal have been dispersed among other garrisons and their post replaced by more reliable men.

An enormous snake is now being exhibited in the city. It is of immense length and its head is said to be as large as a pummeto. The owners are making quite a little fortune by the exhibition.

In point of weather the first of October was all that could have been desired by those intent on marking the opening of the shooting season by a day's sport up river. The day broke dull and grey and remained cloudy until past ten o'clock; and although it was rather hot in the sun afterwards there was a cool crispness in the air which prevented any feeling of oppression either to the guns or the dogs. We understand that there was a fair show of pheasants altogether, but that they were very wild, and only small bags were made on that day.

A small guard of soldiers is sent to the different churches and chapels of the missionaries just now, and when a service is going on they attend without its being known to the congregation that they are there on duty. The other day one of the congregation rose and interrupted the preacher with the remark that he did not believe the words spoken were true, whereupon one of the soldiers requested the disbelieving native to sit down, adding, "every word the gentleman says is perfectly true and very good talk" or words to that effect, and the preacher resumed his discourse.

The following is the tea export as per consignees' return, since our issue of the 19th ultimo:

| | |
|----------------|-------------|
| For London: | 42,729 lbs. |
| " Denbighshire | 132,149 |
| " Keemun | 132,149 |
| " Dardanus | 151,658 |
| " Glenarthur | 237,454 |
| " Oopack | 371,620 |

For Continent:

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| For London: | 84,651 |
| " Keemun | 18,013 |
| " Dardanus | 47,888 |
| " Glenarthur | 28,188 |
| " Oopack | 32,237 |

| | |
|---------------|---------|
| For Hongkong: | 163,848 |
| " Keemun | 27,412 |
| " Dardanus | 2,255 |
| " Oopack | 32,030 |

For America:

| | |
|------------|--------|
| For Keemun | 12,360 |
| " Oopack | 7,170 |

The Viceroy, the Provincial Judge and the Tatar-General jointly issued a proclamation on Monday last explaining to the people the trifling causes which led to the trouble in the Arsenal, assuring them that there was no reason to be alarmed, that no war was likely, and that they could continue to live in peace and quietness. As far as the Koloa Hul were concerned, their Excellencies wished it to be known amongst the people that they were on the watch and that stringent orders had been given to arrest any of them that could be found. The people are warned to be on their guard not to spread any false reports such as have been lately current, one of them being that a war with foreigners was imminent, which was altogether untrue, and they are cautioned that those found guilty of spreading such false reports will be severely punished. Orders were given for this proclamation to be issued a week earlier than it appeared, but intentionally or otherwise the delay took place, and we understand that the officer whose duty it was to see it posted at once, received 1000 blows with the bamboo for not having carried out his orders promptly. *Echo.*

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £180,000.

London: Head Office, 12, Threadneedle Street, West End Office, 12, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AND TEA COUNTRIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS: Fixed for 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 3 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

E. W. RUTTER, Manager, 11c.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000.
Subscribed Capital £500,000.

Head Office—Hongkong.

Court of Directors: D. Gilles, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. W. W. Winton, Esq.
C. J. Hirst, Esq. Quan Hoi Chuen, Esq.
A. B. McKEAN, Acting Chief Manager.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON: THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq.—Mars. Dent Palmer & Co.

JOHN BUTTERWYK, Esq.—Messrs. John Butterwyk & Co.

C. B. STUART-WORTLEY, Esq., M.P., for Hallam.

G. W. F. PLAYFAIR, Manager.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE, SHANGHAI: Hui Fu Yuen, Esq. Lim Kwan King, Esq.
Ma Kie Tchong, Esq. Chu Ming Siang, Esq.
Tong Kwei Sung, Esq.

J. D. THORNBURN, Manager pro tem.

THE Head Office now receives Money on deposit and makes advances on Goods in general Godowns, and upon other securities, on terms to be had on application.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1891. [1165]

THE WATERBURY WATCH A MOST ACCURATE, and RELIABLE.

TIME-KEEPER.
SERIES I.—£2.70 each.
SERIES J.—£2.75 each.

For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
SERIES L.—£4.75 each.

A proportionate reduction for an order of more than one dozen.

Inspections respectively solicited by THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Sole Agents.

in China, Japan and Corea.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1891. [1166]

Intimations.

W. BREWER

JUST RECEIVED

GENT'S RUSSIAN LEATHER BOOTS, in all sizes.

GENT'S RUSSIAN LEATHER SHOES.

SOLID SOLED TENNIS SHOES.

MOROCCO LEATHER SLIPPERS.

DANCING PUMPS, New Style with Silk tops.

W. BREWER,

UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1891.

Intimations.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30
NEXT BIRTHDAY.

STG. payable at death, would cost per quarter at the rate of—

£ 6 18 0 (a) If premiums are payable for the whole of life;

or £ 9 11 6 (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years;

or £ 11 4 6 (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years;

or £ 13 0 0 (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

Secured payments.

The same provisions if commenced at age 40

n. b. would cost respectively (a) £ 15.0,

(b) £ 11.5.0, (c) £ 13.2.6, (d) £ 17.8 per quarter.

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., Agents.

933-4] STANDARD LIFE OFFICE

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

The Undersigned are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms.

Current rates and a guaranteed Bonus equal to that paid by the local Offices.

GEORGE R. STEVENS & CO., Agents.

No. 2, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1891. [114]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD, W.K.T.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1891. [216]

Commercial.

THE WEEK'S SHARE BUSINESS.

Hongkong, October 3d.

Since our last report business has been at a dead standstill, and there are no indications worthy of reliance that the anticipated improvement is likely to come to a head—at all events in the near future.

Banks, as we have all along predicted, have come down with a run, and they haven't seen the bottom yet by a long way. Shares are now freely offering for cash at 167 per cent. premium, but there is no demand for cash shares. Some "time" bargains at 174 for March have been reported; but so far as this business is concerned, those who run may read.

The National Bank of China's scrip has changed hands on greatly improved terms; Founders' shares have been done at from 8170 to 8180, and ordinary shares have been freely negotiated at as low as from 273 to 25 per cent. discount.

A few sales of the Bank of China, Japan and the "Straits" shares have been put through for cash at 141, and at the same rate for December. In view of recent reported scandals, in connection with this concern, it is most surprising that local investors have not entirely washed their hands of such a one-horse show, or taken action to protect themselves. There is one man too many on the management; whether it is the Hon. James Johnstone Kewick or Mr. De Westley Layton is a question to be definitely settled by those peculiarly interested.

Nothing has been reported in Fire Insurances since we last wrote. China are on offer at 87, and Hongkong have dropped to 315 without an effort having been made to stem the ebbing tide.

Marine Insurances remain practically a dead letter.

Docks, notwithstanding recent philanthropic attempts to cut down the expenses—"Directors' squeezes" under another name are still winked at with both eyes—have steadily receded in public favor and are now freely offering at 80 per cent. premium, without attracting buyers. Docks are really worth about 50 per cent. premium, and that estimate is based on the practical policy of "writing off" which almost under the coercion of this journal, the Directors have stuck to for years past.

Some Douglas Steams have been placed at 40 cum div., and there are now buyers at 38 1/2 div. Indo-Chinas have changed hands at 30 per cent. discount, and are still in strong demand.

A reaction in favor of Steamboats set in during the week, and a fair amount of transfers were fixed up at rates between 323 and 34; the "boom" has, however, slightly weakened, and shares are freely offering at 331.

China Sugars have been inquired after at as high as 174 for the October settlements, and on these terms some minor transactions are reported to have been arranged; also at 176 for September. For cash, shares are wanted at 173. Luzons are in slightly better demand—at all events on the surface—offers to buy at 53 have been made indefinitely and to a limited extent. No business. Shareholders of this concern, should, in their own interests, at once demand a thorough investigation, by independent experts, into its affairs for years past.

Hongkong Ropes have taken a downward shoot since last week, and there are now sellers of this stock at 100—or a trifle under.

Punjams which, on Mr. Orange's report, published in another column, ought to be quoted at a high rate, are weak at 34, and it would actually seem that the "hope deferred" which has been so patiently borne by the investors in this Company on the statements of so-called experts who proved worthless gas-bags, and certain high-toned directors who stand in the light of day in Hongkong—self-confessed unscrupulous speculators, will end in the usual heart-breaking ruin, so common

where the gull'd public are interested.

Raubs have been placed at 60 and 50 cents, and there is a big demand for shares

at the latter rate. Iuirus have weakened considerably; we quote them at 8, but it is hard to say at what figure any legitimate investor would care to buy this Company's shares. We regret to have to

believe, after a careful study of the

Company's history and prospects, as lately

published, that the shares are absolutely

worthless. Charbonnages have been sold

—that is a few shares—at 365, and there

is a small lot on the market now for cash

at 355. A fair amount of business has

been done in Jelobus; but notwithstanding

the good news already published in our

columns, the stock is not in favor, and

any number of shares are offering at

41. If figures mean anything, and of

course assuming the accuracy of the

statistics in the recently published report,

"Jellybags" are worth about three times

the price at present quoted.

Some inquiries have been made

regarding minor stocks, such as the

Shameen Hotel, H. G. Brown and Co.,

and one or two others, but nothing

requiring special notice has come under

our observation.

Hongkong, October 7th.

Banks have dropped to 165, with sellers,

and are evidently strongly on the decline.

No business worth mentioning has been

done since we last wrote, and stagnation

generally prevails. Latest quotations are

as under:—

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—165 per cent.

prem. sellers.

The National Bank of China, Ld.—25 per cent.

dis. buyers.